

The Leader.

"THE one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.

Contents:

NEWS OF THE WEEK—	Page	Delafield: or, the Road to Ruin.	198	Religious Federation.	205	St. Martin's Hall.	210
Parliament.	194	Germany and Russia.	198	Fruits of Competition.	205	New Music.	210
The State of France.	195	The Agapemone: Judgment.	198	Defence of Socialism.	205	PROGRESS OF SCIENCE—	
The Roman Church.	195	Zoological Compliments.	199	Communism and Education.	205	The Water Question.	210
North America.	195	Murders and Attempts at Murder.	199	LITERATURE—		Animal Magnetism.	210
India and China.	196	PUBLIC AFFAIRS—		Newman's Phases of Faith.	206	PORTFOLIO—	
The Coldstream Guards.	196	Palmerston in his Decline.	202	Clark's Summer in Spain.	207	Athanasius Contra Mundum.	211
Resistance to the University Com- mission.	196	Sentiment in Politics.	203	Chesney's Euphrates.	208	The Apprenticeship of Life.	211
Condition of Ireland.	197	Emigration and "Surplus Labour".	203	Goodsir's Arctic Voyages.	208	Our Foreign Minister.	213
Labourers and the Labour Market.	197	Socialism.	204	THE ARTS—		Vivian Unmasked.	213
Reproductive Employment of the Poor.	198	Negro Education.	204	Royal Italian Opera.	209	My Poets.	213
		Protectionist Resources.	204	French Plays.	209	COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—	
		OPEN COUNCIL—		Novelty Fair at the Lyceum.	209	Markets, Gazette, &c.	214-16

No. 9.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

News of the Week.

It is melancholy to see such intellect and zeal as the Government can muster, not often bestowed on projects for the interests of the people, lavished without measure upon alien subjects like the Greek squabble, now magnified into a French quarrel. The Franchise Bill of the session is forgotten; the sanitary measures languish in precarious delay; but the money claims of a Pacifico and a Finlay are urged at the risk of an European war, and Palmerston is suffered to stake the existence of the Government itself in his support of those two persons. There has been a farrago of diplomatic notes and answers, and reports and conversations, of accusations and recriminations, ending in nothing but mutual falsification; and Parliament meets to take up the unavailing strain. No party has meddled without disgrace, annoyance, and injury. Lord Palmerston has effectually offended France. The French Ministers are accusing Lord Palmerston of double-dealing. He makes a "masterly statement" in Parliament, "too late" to do any real good as an explanation, but not too late to merge the real question in a common party debate; where "Greek and English," or "French and English," distinctions are lost in "Ministerial and Anti-Ministerial;" "and, in the dust they raise, the combatants are lost." Begun in an obscure money squabble at Athens, the Greek affair traverses Europe like the cholera, to be stifled in a debate at Westminster; and Ministers emerge from the tumult as placidly content as a Railway Board when the last collision was "blown over;" they themselves are safe and unhurt.

It is really a refreshing contrast, as the newspaper reporters would say, when we turn from this exchange of politely-worded Billingsgate between the two leading countries of Europe to the exchange of amenities between England and Egypt. Most literally and truly, it is far more profitable and dignified for two nations to be busied in the exchange of hippopotamuses and Shetland ponies, of ostriches and game-cocks, than the bandying of low-lived insinuations.

If the People can rightly understand the events that are passing around them, they will see that any effectual improvement of their condition must be sought at other hands than those of Government. Every week should prove to them, just now, that the Government of our day is not only unwilling to grapple with the necessities of the time, but is positively incapable of reading events. For months the principal daily papers have been filled with copious and specific reports on the state of industry, and of those numerous classes that form the bulk of the People; but any corresponding measures are at a standstill. Not a day passes without reiteration of such facts as

[TOWN EDITION.]

those now exhibited in our own pages respecting the decline of wages in the agricultural districts—in Lancashire, Devonshire, and Norfolk: compare these with the present improvement in manufacturing towns—the poor relief diminishing, for example, in Birmingham. In spite of the prosperity which Leeds shares with the cloth districts, it still shows an increasing tendency in its poor-rates, which must be the result of indifferent administration: compare that fact, again, with the statements made at the meeting in Leeds on reproductive employments, by Mr. Wilkinson, the clerk of the Sheffield union. One of the most instructive facts in the country is the success of the Hollow Meadows farm, an industrial off-set of the Sheffield workhouse. The experiment receives due attention from the Social Reformers of Leeds; but what official recognition has it?

It is in Ireland, under the force of mortal necessity, that Government has been obliged to show some activity: the revolution is making way under the Encumbered Estates Act. Some eight or nine hundred estates have already been doomed to transfer under that statute, and wholesale "confiscations" are decreed. These confiscations were foreboded: they are now understood to be real steps in the extrication of Ireland.

The universities are mustering their forces to resist the Government Commission of Inquiry. In vain has the Premier explained that the Commission is to do nothing, but passively to receive information voluntarily afforded. The very passiveness of the method exasperates the university authorities; it forces them to resist the gentlest possible form of inquiry. "Do not even look at us," they say, like a spoiled child, "some of us will scruple to come before you, and you will then have one-sided accounts;" a complaint which shows that they dare not take security for bringing the whole truth before the Commission. Surely they cannot understand the fatal consequences of the course they are now pursuing? The inquiry may, perhaps, force constitutional changes upon them; but whether it does so or not, they cannot avoid it. If they try to resist it, even indirectly, they will drag upon themselves still more formidable changes than those contemplated by the originators of the Commission. The day is gone by when mere supineness could be a position of safety.

We live in a period of anachronisms; as in the picture of the old masters figures of different epochs meet together, so in the picture of the week's news, for example, we see Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce professing to put down the sectarian absurdities of the Agapemone by reviving the judgment in Shelley's case; while the Royal Court is cultivating the more pious spirit of the future by healthful exercises and the enjoyment of family sympathies on the once tabooed "Sabbath." It is, indeed, a novelty when we look to the Court for signs of advancement in genuine wisdom and piety. Yet so it is.

Lord Normanby is not recalled from France: so there is to be no war this time. Indeed the recall of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, however justly it might have been provoked by Lord Palmerston's false dealing, seems never to have had any very serious intention. At the most dangerous moment it was remarkable with how much sangfroid the transaction was viewed by those sensitive exponents of public fear, the gentlemen on 'Change. The funds scarcely varied. The French Opposition journals state, and the Conservative seem rather naively to allow, that the whole affair might have been got up—probably with the assistance of Lord Palmerston, or, say only his permission—in order to divert French attention from the new law against the suffrage. Poor Lord Brougham's rabid abuse of the "miscreant" Mountain, because it did not cheer the chance of war, goes absolutely for nothing, since nobody seems to have believed in the chance. Not even the French Ministers, for while one of them denounces "perfidious Albion" in the Assembly, another telegraphs to the departments that "nothing will come of it." It is just possible the two did not understand each other, after the fashion of English Ministers. Or possibly General de la Hitte was too fierce, which might be one way of accounting for the conduct of the *Moniteur* in not publishing his communication.

But men are already forgetting the affair in the interest of the debate on the law of disfranchisement. M. Victor Hugo has branded the law with one of his most eloquent speeches; Cavaignac and others denounce it; but neither rebuke, nor argument, nor warning from any, will prevent the Government from carrying this anti-constitutional project. Already a majority of 461 to 239 has asserted the urgency of the measure; and there can be no doubt of its passing. What next? Will the nation suffer four millions and a half of citizens to be deprived of the franchise? Rumours of revolt are rife enough. One was to have been on Sunday; but Time disappointed the prophets. These rumours have not been without purpose, tending, with other incitements, to bring about a premature movement, and find a pretext for proclaiming the country in a state of siege. The Moderate press urges the Government not to wait for attempts; since they will not come fast enough in spite of provocation,—the provocation of continued repression and insult,—carried out systematically; "nothing," says the *National*, "being forgotten except humanity." Notwithstanding "quiet" yet lingers in France.

Rome, too, is very quiet. Arrests continue and new guillotines are made, in order to preserve the happy state. And Pio Nono blesses his subjects; and scatters dispensations, which eager French soldiers scramble for and pick up, and surrender scoffingly (having no need of them) to any devout bystander. The poor Pope, hardly escaped from Gaeta to be imprisoned in Rome; for they

say he tried to abscond again, terrified at the apotheosis of Eugène Sue. His French friends stopped him; and will watch him carefully for the future. It is likely to be only a rumour: but not without signification.

Rumour says, too, that Austria is dictating a convention to Tuscany, in order to place the Tuscans under martial law, looking toward new struggles in Italy. Also, says Rumour, Lord Palmerston is about to repeat his Greek policy toward Naples, where, too, there are compensations owing. French "mediation" in Greece is rewarded by the decoration of St. Saviour, presented with delicate irony by King Otho to the French agents. General Baraguay d'Hilliers has also been decorated by the Pope. A change of Ministers has taken place in Turkey.

Russia has taken a hand at last. Our astute diplomats may begin to watch the changes of the game. After sundry German rehearsals, or call them private theatricals, at Erfurt, Frankfurt, and Berlin, the real European Congress is to be exhibited at Warsaw. Italy pacified, Hungary down-trampled, the last mystification played off in Germany, the Czar will now advise with his grateful vassals as to the measures to be taken by him and them to crush the revolutionary spirit of Louis Napoleon's France. By him and them "and England," says the *German Constitutional Gazette*. It would be a strange coalition, and one hardly feasible, even though Mr. Urquhart should have justly estimated the tendencies of our Foreign Secretary. It is time, though, that other eyes besides Lord Palmerston's were watching the progress of the Czar.

The news from India is not satisfactory. The Kohat expedition has proved unsuccessful, and Sir Charles Napier has returned to head-quarters without intimating his intention to renew the expedition, although further outrages have been committed on travellers. In Oude, a detachment of the Bengal army has met with a reverse; the Nizam's dominions are in disorder, of course; and a serious outbreak of the Sikh prisoners appears to have taken place at Agra.

The most remarkable item of news we have received by the last American steamer is the account of a convention of women which assembled at Salem a few weeks ago to discuss the condition of "Woman of the Nineteenth Century." From all we have ever heard, American women have much less ground for complaint against the laws and social usages than Englishwomen have. And yet they are the first to denounce their grievances and demand redress. They complain that they are taxed without representation, oppressed, degraded, ill paid for their labour, and subjected to misery and crime. Yet they are better off than Englishwomen of corresponding classes, to say nothing of "distressed needlewomen." But they prove the old rule: oppression begets abject submission; comparative freedom begets the desire for absolute independence. We shall hear more of American "rights of woman."

PARLIAMENT.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Parliament assembled on Thursday evening for the first time after the holidays.

Previous to the House of Commons resolving itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord PALMERSTON took an opportunity of explaining why he had lately tried to make the House believe that there was a good understanding between the Government of England and the Government of France at the very moment when he knew that the French Ambassador had been ordered to leave England. After

"It was thought by many persons," said his lordship, "in this House and elsewhere, that there was an inconsistency on my part in the answer which I gave in this House with respect to the transaction itself,—that I endeavoured to suppress something which I ought to have stated. What passed with regard to that circumstance is this,—differences of opinion had occurred between the Government of France and the Government of England in the course of the few days preceding, in consequence of the manner in which the affair had terminated between England and Greece at Athens. When first M. Drouyn de Lhuys communicated with me, I had not received the despatches from Athens. On Monday morning the French Ambassador came to me for the purpose of entering upon a discussion of those transactions. I told him that I was obliged to go down to a committee of this House to which I had been summoned, and begged him to return to me the following morning. On Tuesday morning he came, when I read to him the despatches I had received from Athens, and also the reports made by Mr. Wyse of what passed in

Greece, doing my best to explain according to our view of the matter, how the course adopted was one which ought not to give, justly, any ground of offence to the Government of France. The French Ambassador left me at rather a late hour, saying that he should return the next day to continue the conversation. He came the next day (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock, and I forget whether it was at the outset, or in the course of that conversation, which also lasted to a late hour, as honourable gentlemen will see by a reference to the account of it given by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, that he read to me the letter of General de Lahitte. Of course I could not concur with the opinions expressed in that letter as to the grounds upon which the French Ambassador was ordered to return to Paris. When I spoke to M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the subject, he said, 'I must go back. To-morrow the papers will be presented to the Assembly; to-morrow, possibly, questions will be put on the subject; to-morrow there may be a discussion. It is my duty to be at Paris before the Chamber meets, in order to afford to my Government any explanations they may wish to have from me.' I said that I certainly concurred in the propriety of the course he meant to pursue, and that I would not press him to remain; but I begged M. Drouyn de Lhuys to communicate to his Government, early the next morning, the substance of the explanations I had given him. I furnished him, also, with copies of some of Mr. Wyse's despatches, having marked, especially, those passages to which I wished the attention of the French Government to be called. And I begged him not only to give his Government such explanations as, in the capacity of their representative, he might think fit to give, but that he would also lay before them the detailed explanations I had had the honour of giving him. Well, sir, thus stood matters on the Thursday when I was questioned in this House. Now I must say, in the first place, that it could not in the ordinary course of things, be expected by me that the letter of General Lahitte would have been read to the French Assembly (*loud cheering*), even before the Assembly was in possession of the documents connected with the transactions to which that letter related. (*Hear, hear.*) It certainly never entered into my mind that such a course of proceeding would in any case be adopted. But I was also justified in thinking that the explanations with which I had furnished M. Drouyn de Lhuys were of a nature calculated, if not to remove entirely the dissatisfaction the French Government felt, at all events greatly to modify that feeling, and to lead to further explanations. Now, entertaining that opinion, and believing it possible that at the very moment when I was giving my answer the French Minister might have been assigning to the Assembly, as a reason for the return of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, simply that which was one object of his early return—namely, the giving of explanations, and the communication of those explanations to the Legislative Assembly, I would ask any man in this House who values the good understanding between this country and France—(*cheers*)—who has any just appreciation of the interests of this country, and of the duty of a Minister, whether I should not have been guilty of the greatest indiscretion, of the most mischievous act—I will say of a culpable proceeding—if I had proclaimed that feeling on the part of the French Government which had been expressed in their letter, but which, for all I knew, might at that moment have ceased to exist? Supposing the French Minister had given, as a reason for the return of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the simple ground of explanations, what mischief should I not have done if I had proclaimed the other ground, and thus nailed and fastened the French Government to a dissatisfaction which might at that moment have been removed? I am confident that I need no further justification of the course I then pursued."

The grounds upon which France had undertaken the office of mediator were perfectly understood. The demands of England were not to be questioned; the grounds on which they were made were to be admitted, and the friendly offices of France were to be directed to settling the amount of these demands. In the negotiations, however, between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse, the former raised questions having reference to the principle of the demands, which Mr. Wyse said he had no instructions to entertain. Baron Gros then said he had better apply to his Government at home for fresh instructions, which Mr. Wyse declined, being already in possession of positive instructions, whereupon Baron Gros said his functions were suspended, and withdrew from the affair until he should have received further instructions. Mr. Wyse waited the full time which had been previously agreed upon, and even then addressed a proposition to Baron Gros, which unfortunately the Greek Government would not accede to, and the result was such as they were all aware of. He thought the course pursued by Mr. Wyse was perfectly justifiable, and that the letter of General Lahitte had been written under an erroneous feeling, which the documents he had transmitted were calculated to remove. He much regretted the misunderstanding that had taken place, not having the slightest wish to slight the mediation proffered by France. He hoped, however, that harmony would be speedily restored; and impressed on the House the necessity, in the course of the discussion, of abstaining from anything that could delay such a desirable termination of an occurrence which he sincerely regretted.

Sir J. WALSH condemned the whole policy of the noble lord, as calculated to embroil us with all the nations of Europe. French alliance had been the keystone of the arch of the noble lord's policy,

but now he had abstracted the keystone from the arch, and the alliance with France was as nearly severed as were our alliances with the other states of Europe.

Lord MAHON deprecated discussion until they had all the documents before them. Mr. G. SMYTH could not help remarking that Lord Palmerston had fulfilled the expectations of the most far-seeing and penetrating of his colleagues in following out a policy calculated to sever the alliance between this country and France, by treating the latter country with jealousy, mistrust, and insult. Mr. H. DRUMMOND also condemned the foreign policy of Ministers. He was not afraid of war, but he had a contempt for that pot-house valour which rushes into a quarrel without counting the cost. He reminded the House that we had no friends in any part of Europe, and that we should have to contend not only with France, but with Russia and Austria, and, very likely, with America.

Mr. DISRAELI warned the House against coming so suddenly to the conclusion that they ought not to give an opinion upon any foreign transactions until the papers were laid before them. He saw no necessity for discussing the affairs of Greece, and, as regards our relations with France and the statements lately made on the subject, he did not think that a satisfactory explanation had yet been given. After all, it must be apparent to every one that the Greek affair was but a pretence, for so miserable a ground of quarrel could never have required such an immense demonstration of force as that which had just been made in the Mediterranean. The noble lord, in his masterly exposition, as it had been termed, had been guilty of several very important omissions. He had never alluded to the convention in London in April. He had never alluded to the sentiments of Russia upon the question, nor had he ever glanced at the dispute about the islets, which might yet form the groundwork of future misunderstandings.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having pointed out several errors into which Mr. Disraeli had fallen, entered into some explanations to show that he was justified in all that he had stated in reply to the questions put to him on Friday evening. Whenever the discussion should again be brought on, he would be prepared to take his full share of the responsibility of these transactions; for, although his noble friend, as the organ of the Government, was the main actor in the negotiations, yet he, as the head of the Government, was prepared to take the largest share of the responsibility. He would add that no effort on the part of the Government should be wanting to restore harmony between the two countries, and no occurrence of recent date had given him so much pain as this unfortunate misunderstanding.

The subject dropped.

Mr. ANSTAY moved that, for the sake of the public health, the improvement of the revenue, and the encouragement of the Free-trader, it is expedient that the Commissioners of Excise be directed to prosecute all persons offending against the laws which regulate the sale of roasted vegetable substitutes for coffee, or whereby the fraudulent adulteration of coffee is made punishable.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the facts stated by the honourable gentleman; but, he might rely upon it, his milk and his bread were just as much adulterated as his coffee, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought it best to adopt the old legal maxim, "*caveat emptor*," and leave the public to take care of itself.

Mr. CARDWELL said the principle of "*caveat emptor*" might do very well if the buyer was aware that he was likely to be served with brickbats and chicory instead of coffee. He hoped the Government would take the subject into its consideration with a view to a remedy.

Mr. MOFFATT contended that the revenue was injured by the adulteration of coffee. Out of the 10,000 dealers in the kingdom in the article of coffee, he believed 9500 mixed it with chicory, and he blamed them not, because they did so under the sanction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Mr. ANSTAY withdrew his motion.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, several votes were passed without opposition. On the vote of £175,698 for various miscellaneous services, including head-money for pirates, Mr. CORDEN strongly condemned the granting of this money till proper enquiry had been made. None of the savages who had been slaughtered in such numbers by Rajah Brooke, had ever attacked any English vessels, at least there was no proof offered of their ever having done so. Mr. BRIGHT, Colonel THOMPSON, and Mr. M'GREGOR spoke on the same side. Mr. H. DRUMMOND, Mr. PLOWDEN, Lord JOHN MANNERS, and Mr. S. HERBERT contended, that the men who were killed were generally considered pirates. The House having divided, the numbers were—For the vote, 145; against it, 20. Majority in favour of paying head-money, 125.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

The debate on the Electoral Reform Bill commenced in the National Assembly on Tuesday. The presentation of petitions against the measure occupied upwards of half an hour, sixty-one members having to present them. The discussion was opened by M. Lagrange, who opposed the urgency of the bill. "It was a violation of the constitution, and the urgency an aggravation." It was a conspiracy against the Republic. "You wish for an emeute," he exclaimed, turning to the majority, "we will not give you that satisfaction." M. de la Flotte followed, making his maiden speech against the urgency. A division on the question of urgency gave a majority in its favour of 461 to 239. The discussion on the merits of the bill was then commenced by General Cavaignac.

General CAVAIGNAC said that art. 25 of the constitution declared that all Frenchmen aged twenty-one had a right to vote, provided they were in possession of their civil and political rights. Art. 26 declared that all Frenchmen were eligible, provided that they were twenty-five years of age, and enjoyed their civil and political rights. Those assertions being so made, did the constitution, when it declared that the electoral law should decide on what conditions universal suffrage was to be exercised, intend that any period of domicile was to be set forth? He could not think so. He was of opinion that the constitution merely meant that the electoral law should regulate the exercise of the right of voting. The constitution gave the right of voting to all; the present bill rendered it restricted. The law would be dangerous or useless. The constitution was formed to provide against any attack on universal suffrage.

M. VICTOR HUGO would take every opportunity to glorify the revolution of February. That revolution had two admirable thoughts, the abolition of death punishment, and the establishment of the universal sovereignty—a double victory, tending toward the regeneration of the social world, the first by clemency, the second by equality. It was a great thing thus to recognize the rights of all. The real glory of this proceeding consisted in its action upon what are called the lower classes. It was not the mere removing the electoral interdiction which weighed upon a part of the country, but its profound policy consisted in giving a new hope to those who before had no hope but in revolt, in confounding the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in one broad sovereignty, taking the Gospel as the basis of policy, and bidding the sufferer to hope, the angry man to reason, so redeeming the poor, the disinherited, the sacred citizen. There was no grander formula than that of universal suffrage, which said to every man, thou art sovereign, be calm; to the labourer, thy destiny is in the hands of those whom thou hast chosen, to whom thou hast expressed thy soul, know therefore how to wait. (Ironical laughter and continual interruption for some time prevented M. Hugo from proceeding.) M. HUGO continued:—Universal suffrage abolished insurrection. When it was proposed to take away the suffrage from the suffering classes, it was proposing to re-establish the right of insurrection. M. Hugo referred to the admirable calm with which the elections had been conducted, to their effect in restoring order, and denounced the new project as unworthy, mad, iniquitous, abominable, and anarchical. "Wherefore this useless, this foolish aggression? Because it has pleased the people, after choosing you, to choose others; because they have voted as they liked; because they have the unheard-of insolence and audacity to advise you, instead of prostrating themselves at your feet. Therefore you would chastise universal suffrage, like the madman of history, who flogged the ocean." He denounced the Ministers as revolutionists of the most dangerous kind. But the people would meet with a disdainful smile their petty law of reaction, which, mad and feeble, defied the spirit of the age,—their miserable attempt to tear with feeble nails the granite of universal suffrage. After analyzing the law, showing that it would disenfranchise whole classes of citizens, and among them the liberal professions, he showed that it would not even accomplish its objects. The electors remaining would avenge the electors suppressed. Let them get rid of what they would, the result would be the same; for they could not get rid of their own faults, their incapacity; they could not hinder the advance of time, for ever widening the distance between them and their age; they could not get rid of the immense signification of the fact that they were seeking to go in one direction, while the nation was proceeding in another.

M. JULES DE LASTEYRIE cast a retrospective view on the miseries and ruin the revolution and revolutionists had entailed upon France, which rendered such a measure as this an imperious necessity. It was not unconstitutional: the framers of the bill religiously respected the Constitution: else "the law would have been very different." He maintained that the Government could not be too strongly armed against the enemies of all power and society, and for that reason he voted in favour of the law.

M. PASCAL DUPRAT would abstain from all demagogic expressions which might be construed into an appeal to revolt; but he could not help stating that the bill violated the Constitution and the principle of universal suffrage, that living law of the Republic.

The discussion was resumed on Wednesday, after another half-hour's presentation of petitions.

M. BECHARD was "a partisan of universal suffrage, which he had advocated all his life. But universal and direct suffrage, exercised by electors twenty-one years of age, without any restriction or guarantee, would be the most powerful auxiliary of the abettors of all the bad passions arrayed against society. For that reason it was he adopted the clauses of a bill, perfectly constitutional, which corrected some of the vices inherent in universal suffrage." The residence required was a means of re-

calling the urban superabundant population to the rural districts, which wanted hands. M. Béchard then contended that the fundamental principles of the bill were in perfect harmony with those of the common law and the constitution. Under a Republican Government guarantees of morality should be extremely severe. Individuals condemned for contempt of the law should be carefully excluded, and the citizen to whom the constitution granted an electoral ticket should feel that he received a certificate of morality. The number of individuals tried by the Correctional Courts amounted in 1845 to 137,913, of whom 161,000 were males; of these 18,000 were acquitted; so that there remained 143,000 culprits; and, from calculations he had made, he was inclined to believe that 1,300,000 individuals, legally excluded, participated in the elections. In conclusion, M. Béchard announced that he withdrew all the amendments he had presented to the Assembly, and urged his friends to follow his example, and submit to a similar sacrifice for the sake of the cause of order.

M. CANET would proclaim that the law violated both letter and spirit of the Constitution, which stated that the sovereignty was vested in the universality of French citizens, and that no individual or fraction of the people could attribute to themselves the exercise of that sovereignty. This article certainly implied no exclusion. The 24th article provided that the suffrage was direct and universal; and the 25th, that all Frenchmen, aged twenty-one years, were electors. The 25th article added, that all Frenchmen, twenty-five years of age, and in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, were entitled to be representatives, without any qualification of property or residence. The violation of the Constitution was, in his opinion, as clear as noonday. The real object of the bill was to exclude from the electoral franchise the operatives of the towns. It would likewise exclude the pupils of the schools of law and medicine, who, not residing in their families, could not, until three years after being received as doctors and lawyers, procure the certificate of their fathers to prove their three years' residence. The law would likewise disfranchise the pupils of the Christian schools and of the ecclesiastical seminaries.

M. MONTALEMBERT asserted that it was false that they wanted to violate the constitution. They had respected it perhaps too much. "This I say boldly and frankly to them who affect to stand up for the constitution, that they have endeavoured to destroy it in spite of us. We have respected the constitution, and would fain constrain our adversaries to respect it, in order that all political parties might become habituated to bow before the law."

After M. Emmanuel Arago had spoken against the bill, the discussion on the general merits was declared to be closed. The discussion on the different articles commenced on Thursday.

The recall of M. Drouyn de Lhuys is believed to have been a trick of the Government (probably arranged with Lord Palmerston), in order to divert attention from the electoral law. The language used by the French Conservative press shows that no serious rupture was contemplated; and the conduct of the Minister of the Interior confirms the impression, he having forwarded the following telegraphic despatch to the prefects of departments almost at the very moment in which General de la Hitte announced the recall in the Assembly:—

"THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO THE COMMISSARY EXTRAORDINARY.

"Paris, May 17, half-past one p.m.

"Paris continues to be tranquil.

"The recall of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, on the occasion of the affair of Greece, has been received with enthusiasm by the Assembly.

"Everything guarantees to us, besides, that, notwithstanding that incident, the harmony between France and England will not be disturbed."

Many petitions are in course of presentation to the National Assembly against the electoral law. That published by the *Presse* obtained in two days, at the office of that journal, 30,000 signatures.

Scarcely a day passes without some punishments for selling or lending newspapers or pamphlets without license. The usual sentence is one month's imprisonment and a fine of 25 francs. M. Langroude, the director of the *Voix du Peuple*, was sentenced by the Court of Assize of Paris on Monday to imprisonment for eight months, and to pay a fine of 2000f., for having published a seditious libel on the 8th of April last. The director of the *Démocratie Pacifique* was sentenced by the Court of Assize in Paris, on Tuesday, to six months' imprisonment and 1500 f. fine for a seditious libel, copied from the *Voix du Peuple*, and insulting to the President of the Republic. The director of the *Voix du Peuple* was sentenced by default to one year's imprisonment and 3000 f. fine, for having originally published the article. *La Nouvelle Roche*, a Socialist journal published at Périgueux, has been seized by order of the Attorney-General. The *Presse* states that no printer in Paris could be found to print an article entitled "The Situation," by M. Louis Blanc, which was to have appeared in the last number of the *Nouvel-Monde*. The *République* has reappeared in a half-sheet. The new printer applied the censorship on his own responsibility, and cut out all articles and phrases likely to prove offensive to the government, in order that he might not be visited with the calamity which has befallen M. Boulie, and lose his license. The *Répub-*

lique has therefore been obliged to wander in search of a third more enterprising printer. The *Démocratie Pacifique* is in the same predicament.

M. Miot has the honour of being the only unpaid member of the National Assembly; as he manages to get censured once a fortnight, and thus loses the whole of his salary.

M. Monduit, Major of the Eleventh Legion of National Guard, has been dismissed from that post by a decree of the prefect of the Seine, for having subscribed 50 francs to the papers interdicted from sale by M. Carlier. Several adjuncts of mayors have resigned. Several arrests have taken place; and several visits of perquisition have been made in the last few days by the police.

A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder was discovered in Montpellier on the 17th instant. About 40 lbs. of gunpowder were seized, as also some sacks of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal.

A letter from Macon of the 17th instant announces that the miners at Creuzot have all returned to their work.

The *Constitutionnel* demands the dissolution of the national guard, the abolition of juries, and the suppression of the liberty of the press.

THE ROMAN CHURCH.

In Vienna the number of converts to Protestantism increases so fast that the Protestant clergymen are scarcely able to receive the persons presenting themselves. This is the result of the exacting conduct of the Catholic clergy, consequent upon their resumption of privilege. The converts to the new "German Catholicism" are still more numerous. On Sunday week more than 300 Catholics went over to the new denomination. The *Italia* says that clerical reaction is carried to an absurd extent in Tuscany. The word "God" is no longer to be used on the stage. The opera of *Robert le Diable* is to be called *Robert l'Enragé*.

The Pope's Nuncio in Paris has addressed a circular letter to the Bishops of France, announcing to them that the Pope having carefully considered the Bill on Public Instruction passed by the Legislative Assembly, and having been apprised of the religious scruples entertained by some prelates against sitting in the Superior Council with Protestant Ministers and a Jewish Rabbi, his Holiness recommends the Bishops to make all the sacrifices consistent with their duty in order to save society from the dangers to which it is exposed at the present moment. The Nuncio reminds the Bishops that France, at the commencement of the present century, gave an example of as severe a sacrifice in order to preserve and to restore the Catholic religion. His Holiness expresses his disapprobation of mixed schools, and exhorts the Bishops, in case such should be established in any diocese, to take measures to secure for the Catholic children the advantage of a separate school. "For," says the Nuncio, "the Holy Father, bitterly deploring the progress which indifference in matters of religion has made in France as in other countries, and which has produced terrific evils by the corruption of the faith of the people, anxiously desires that on this important point all pastors shall profit by every opportunity carefully to instruct the faithful committed to their charge on the necessity of a single faith and a single religion,—truth being one,—to remind them frequently of their duty, and to explain to them the fundamental dogma, that out of the Catholic church there is no salvation."

NORTH AMERICA.

The Cambria, after a rapid run of twelve and a half days, brings New York letters to the 8th inst., and, by telegraphic despatch, via Halifax, accounts to the 10th.

Much interest had been excited by the publication of an unofficial letter from Sir Henry Bulwer to Mr. Chatfield, in which he writes that the United States Government is "a weak Government, and being suspected by the popular party, is ever afraid of seeming in favour of any policy that is unpopular. Thus, though its intentions may be trusted, its course cannot be relied upon." The letter is guessed to be a hoax, but the *New York Herald* asserts that it is genuine, "in Sir Henry Bulwer's handwriting."

There has been little matter of importance in Congress. A proposition was made on April the 22nd to substitute the meridian of Washington for that of Greenwich; it was referred to a "committee of the whole." The President had signed the bill accepting Mr. Grinnell's vessels to go in search of Sir John Franklin. Congress had declined receiving a resolution offered by Mr. Burt, democratic member for South Carolina, to terminate that article of the Convention between Great Britain and America which guarantees the maintenance of a squadron on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. A report, calling the attention of the House to the necessity of securing the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, was received, and referred to a "committee of the whole." The Compromise committee had reported, and the discussion would immediately commence.

The rebellion in Honduras has been quelled, Guardiola's force of 500 men being completely dispersed.

According to letters of the 25th of March the yellow fever was making deplorable ravages in Rio de Janeiro. Many members of the Legislature had fallen victims. Cholera has also appeared in the steam-boats on the Mississippi river.

Casualties have been unusually numerous of late. Besides the explosion of the steamer Anthony Wayne, on Lake Erie, and the consequent loss of forty lives, and the falling of walls in New York, and the crushing of nine men to death—we have had a fire at Gosport, Virginia, in which thirty houses were burnt; another at Savannah, which destroyed nearly fifty; a dreadful storm at Cincinnati, in which several lives were lost; and the falling of a floor at St. Louis, causing the death of two ladies and the grievous wounding of several other persons. The conflagration at Syracuse destroyed property to the extent of 150,000 dollars.

Another crevasse has occurred on the Mississippi at St. James's, causing much damage. Great loss has also been occasioned on the banks of the Hudson and other rivers in New York, New Hampshire, &c., by the sudden rise of these rivers.

A convention, composed of 500 women, recently met at Salem to consider the social, intellectual, and political condition of the sex. An address was read complaining of the legal liabilities to which women are subjected, the want of protection for their labour, their inability to obtain fair wages, and the inequality of their position as component parts of the state. The resolutions passed were twenty-two in number:—

They declare that all laws which prevent women from pursuing their own substantial happiness are contrary to nature, equity, and justice, and that to make them subject to laws, with the enactment of which they have nothing to do, is also unjust; that all rights are human rights, and of course irrespective of sex; that the submission of the sex to laws made for them without their consent is a proof of their degradation; that the good of the race demands the extension of the elective franchise to women; that the control of their property and of their children, by the men, reduces them to the condition of slaves; that all distinctions between men and women, based on the difference of sex are wrong and should be abolished. "That the practice of holding women amenable to a different standard of propriety and morality than that to which men are held amenable, is unjust and unnatural, and highly detrimental to domestic and social virtue and happiness."

Some of the speakers expressed their high satisfaction at an article on Woman, in a late number of the *Westminster Review*. Before separating they resolved to meet annually, until they obtain their rights.

The news regarding the cotton market and the new cotton crop are such as to cause serious alarm. It now seems beyond all dispute that last year's crop will not much exceed 2,000,000 bales, which is about 700,000 bales less than that of the previous year. As for this year's crop it threatens to be bad also, and, consequently, the fever of speculation is likely to rage on both sides of the Atlantic. Owing to the high price of cotton in the United States, a number of mills at Lowell, Baltimore, and other places have been shut altogether.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail brings news from Bombay to the 17th of April, and from Hong-Kong to the 30th of March. The Kohat expedition has been altogether unsuccessful, and Sir Charles Napier has returned to head-quarters without intimating his renewal of the expedition. The Kohat passes remain closed.

Dr. Hilly, of the Bengal army, lately posted to the First Punjab Cavalry, proceeding to join his regiment by the Eastern pass, supposed to be open, was set upon by the hill-men on the 20th of March, within a few miles of Kohat. His groom and grass-cutter were killed on the spot, and he was so severely wounded that he died immediately after reaching Kohat. The enmity of the Afreedees is stated to be owing to the fact that the Board of Administration had enormously increased the price of salt.

A detachment of the Bengal Army has met with a reverse in Oude. A wing of the Tenth Native Infantry was endeavouring to aid the King of Oude in coercing a refractory Zemindar, who had taken refuge in a fort. The combined forces were repulsed with the loss of a gun, twenty-one men killed, and twenty-five wounded, besides seventy men of the King of Oude's troops; while the enemy lost only eight men, and was able to retire from the fort during the following night.

The Nizam's dominions are in their usual state of disorder; the rest of India tranquil. Sir Charles Napier has been much indisposed, but is still active in his endeavours to correct the lax state of discipline in the army. In reply to very numerous applications, he refuses to allow the officers leave of absence in the hot weather, except for illness; and, in confirming the sentence on an officer who had entered into a correspondence concerning an order, instead of obeying it, Sir Charles characteristically remarks, "Those who imagine this army is a debating society, will find themselves very much mistaken." An over-amount of the Scinde prize-money has been

distributed, and is ordered to be refunded. Sir Charles Napier, it is said, will have to return £2000.

The *Agra Messenger* of April the 6th mentions a very serious outbreak at the gaol of that station. The Sikh prisoners, during their dinner-time, attacked the guard of the minor gate, got possession of their arms, and then rushed forth to escape by a wicket-gate. They were driven from this by the main guard, who fired upon them, killing and wounding some forty or more of the insurgents.

All hopes of Indian railways are, it seems, at an end for some time, as the sum of £1,000,000 (the limit of the guarantee) is insufficient for the construction of a paying line. The *Bombay Times* says, that "The directors at home had assented to an arrangement utterly impracticable; the contract binds them to the construction of a double line of sixty-six miles, costing a million of money, and leading nowhere, and which would require an extension of four hundred miles at least, and an outlay of four millions sterling, before it could hope to pay. The discovery seems only to have been made as the engineer staff were about to arrive; so that £40,000 have been spent on preliminary operations in vain."

On the 20th of March the foreign Consuls at Shanghai received official intelligence that, on the 14th of the first Moon (the 24th of February) his Majesty Tao-Kwang, the Lustrer of Reason, "departed upon the great journey, mounting upwards on the Dragon, to be a guest on high." In unofficial English, the Emperor of China is dead, in the 69th year of his age. His death is said to be occasioned by the severity of the rites with which he celebrated the decease of his mother-in-law, who died on the 23rd of last January. Tao-Kwang is succeeded by his son, Sze-king, or (as he is elsewhere called) Yih-Chi, a youth of nineteen. Some hold that this is likely to raise Keying—hitherto the guardian of the heir-apparent—to power—and so to bring about the legislation and settlement of the opium-trade.

The Chinese authorities are actively co-operating in the suppression of piracy. Three piratical vessels were captured by the British war-steamers *Reynard* on the 23rd of March. The interior of China is said to be suffering severely from famine. The British and foreign residents of Shanghai have opened a subscription for the relief of the town and neighbourhood.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

A festival was given in the banqueting room of St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the enrolment of that regiment by General Monk. The invitations were limited to officers formerly belonging to the regiment and those still attached to the corps, forming an aggregate number of about one hundred and fifty gentlemen. The guests assembled in the long gallery, from whence, on dinner being announced, they proceeded to the state banqueting room, an apartment of great magnificence, erected by George IV., and frequently used by the late King William IV., but only once since the death of that monarch on the occasion of the marriage of her present Most Gracious Majesty. Two long tables were arranged on either side of the room, with a cross table, together affording seats for one hundred and forty guests, and exhibiting a magnificent display of the choicest plate. Behind the chair, supported on either side by the colours of the regiment, was a fine portrait of General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, the first colonel of the regiment of Coldstream Guards. Over the fireplace was a magnificent gold cup, presented to the officers of the regiment, and upon either side waved the tattered colours worn at Waterloo. Colonel Chaplin, the commanding officer of the regiment, presided, and was supported right and left by the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Wellington; to the right also sat the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Stradbroke, and the Right Honourable Fox Maule, M.P.; to the left the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Sir James Macdonald, K.C.B. Prince Albert had been requested to join the dinner party, but as he and the Royal Family were leaving town for the Isle of Wight on Wednesday he was prevented accepting the invitation.

After the customary loyal toasts had been given and drunk with enthusiasm, the Chairman gave a brief history of the Guards. The regiment was first raised by General Monk, in August 1650, and received its name from the village of Coldstream, which was the head-quarters of that celebrated character, when he commenced his march to London in 1650.

The Duke of Cambridge having proposed the health of the Duke of Wellington, the toast was drunk with all the honours. The Duke of Wellington replied thus:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I am greatly indebted to his Royal Highness for the honour he has done me in proposing to you to drink my health, and to you for the manner in which you have accepted the proposition of his Royal Highness. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I may well be gratified and flattered at the honour you have done me in inviting me to attend your festival on this occasion.

Gentlemen, long before I had the honour of holding a commission in the corps of Guards, I had every reason to respect that corps on account of their display of every military quality as soldiers in every situation in which they could be placed. I have had the good fortune to see them in the presence of the enemy—in situations of difficulty under every possible circumstance—and on every such occasion they have conducted themselves with distinction, and displayed every quality which could be expected from the best class of soldiers. (Cheers.) Among these the least distinguished have not been the Coldstream Guards. (Loud cheers.) I see many around me whose conduct I have had occasion to applaud under every variety of circumstances—in the field, in encampments, and in quarters. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I know also it is impossible to see troops equal to the efficiency of the Guards. Look at your every day occurrences in foreign countries. What, gentlemen, shall it be said that in England the people are less courageous than in other countries? Is not an English mob as brave as that of any other country, whether French or German? (Hear, hear.) Well, just look at the handful of men who in this metropolis and in the great towns of England have maintained peace and order under very difficult circumstances, and compare them with the enormous armies quartered in foreign countries—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have all seen what has passed, both here and elsewhere, and I need not enter upon it in this place. You are aware of the difficult position and trying circumstances which have occurred; but you must also observe that, while with ourselves anarchy has never had a chance of success, other countries, after months of rapine and misfortune, have only been extricated from their difficulties after severe and fatal contests—(Hear.) Gentlemen, I want to know how it happens, and I believe it is attributable in a great measure to the principle of bravery and good discipline, which animates the corps of Guards, and which has its example and effect among all classes of the people—(Cheers.) Among this corps, I say again, the Coldstreams have never been the least distinguished; and, reiterating my thanks for the compliment you have paid me, I wish every one of you prosperity and happiness. The noble duke resumed his seat amid loud cheers from all parts of the room.

A number of other toasts were given, and speeches made, but none of them very remarkable in any respect.

An entertainment in celebration of the event was also given at the Portman-street Barracks, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment. The men, numbering 1400, assembled in St. James's Park at one o'clock, under the command of Colonel Bentinck, and, after a brief parade, marched from thence to the barracks at Portman-street, where a substantial repast was prepared for them.

RESISTANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

The announcement of the intention of Ministers to advise that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the state and revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has been received at both of these seats of learning with great indignation, mingled with a reasonable degree of alarm.

As the first step in the Ministerial proceeding, Lord John Russell addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of Oxford University, in which he indicates the nature of the proposed commission. Its object will be, to receive evidence and report opinions, but without power to determine any question, or to prescribe any course. The increase of general knowledge, the growth of modern literature, and the progress of science during the last three centuries have rendered great changes in the course of study at our Universities highly expedient. It is admitted that many changes have already been made, and that these improvements reflect the highest credit on the University authorities. The object of the commission will therefore be, not to interfere with these changes, but to facilitate their progress, and to bring the aid of the Crown, and even Parliament, if necessary, to assist in their completion. This can be done in two ways—by ascertaining and recording the new regulations which have been promulgated, and the mode in which these regulations are expected to take effect—and by obtaining a knowledge of such obstacles as prevent the full development of that large improved course of study which the Universities have sought to establish. What these obstacles are, Lord John thus explains:—

"In many cases the advantages and emoluments of the separate colleges are limited by the wills of the founders either to the natives of some particular county or district, or to the scholars educated in a particular school, or, in some instances, to the descendants of the founder and his family. Such restrictions cannot fail to be injurious, and to be injurious in proportion as the field of choice is narrowed by the particular condition annexed to the advantages of the college. In other instances the directions of the founder's will cannot be complied with under the existing law, and in such instances it might fairly be considered whether the interests of learning and the wants of the country may not be better considered by an expansion of the governing statutes."

In following out these inquiries many interesting questions will arise.

"For instance, has the school which has the privilege of commanding fellowships or other advantages in any particular college fallen off or increased in numbers and consequence since the bequest was made; Has the family of the founder left few or many descendants to

enjoy his bounty? In the case of religious services prescribed by the founder, but now prohibited by law, does it appear to be the wish of the founder that in case no such religious services could be performed the foundation was or was not to aid in the purposes of education? In the case of Royal foundations how far has the Crown the power of consulting the good of the university in the application of the endowment of a former Sovereign? These and similar questions require care for their investigation and prudence in their solution. For this purpose the utmost care will be taken in selecting commissioners, who may not only be well qualified for their important task, but who may inspire confidence and respect by their character and position."

Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington not deeming himself altogether competent to give an appropriate answer to Lord John's letter, very prudently laid the matter before the Board of Heads of Houses, which body, after due deliberation on the very important topics contained in the Ministerial missive, has expressed its doubts and fears regarding the Government proposal in a long letter to the duke. In this document they express how much satisfied they are to find Ministers so anxious to promote "the interests of religious and sound learning, as well as to advance the cause of education." Adverting to the declared object of the Commission, they respectfully submit that such an inquiry is unnecessary and would lead to injurious consequences. As to the supposed obstacles to the full development of that large and improved system of study which the Universities have sought to establish, if any such obstacles exist at Oxford, the board affirms that "they produce no material effect upon the general academical system." With reference to that part of Lord John's letter in which he speaks as if little change had taken place in the course of studies for three centuries, the Heads of Houses show how grossly ignorant he must be by appealing to the fact that, so far as Oxford is concerned, "the whole body of its statutes and the academic system of study was admirably arranged two centuries ago." Since that period further changes have been made. Indeed, if we might believe the Board, "the University has, for the last half century—since the year 1800—been continually engaged in a series of academic reforms designed to adapt the system to altered circumstances." If these reforms have not always fulfilled expectation, or met the wishes of all parties, still it cannot justly be said that the failure has been through the supineness, indifference, or incompetency of the professors.

As respects those trusts and vested rights to which Lord John directs attention, the venerable Board warns Ministers that none of these could be abrogated without great detriment to the future interests of charity, and great injustice to the persons, and families and districts interested in these endowments.

In conclusion, they express their conviction that the appointment of such a commission would not only interrupt their labours and studies, but check and obstruct "the natural and healthy progress of improvement which has of late years proceeded as rapidly as is consistent with the proper working of the academical system." As regards the legality of a commission appointed only to inquire and report, they decline giving any opinion; but they hint that it would be rather an "unconstitutional" proceeding, and hope that they will not be exposed to the painful alternative of withholding evidence, "or of allowing her Majesty's Commissioners to listen only to imperfect information and partial statements upon subjects of great importance both to the universities and the community at large."

Lord John Russell, having forwarded a similar letter to Prince Albert, Chancellor of Cambridge University, the resident members of the senate of that university have addressed a letter to the Vice Chancellor, in which they say they have looked with the greatest alarm at the announcement that a Commission is to be appointed, believing, as they do, "that any attempt to compel the colleges to appoint teachers or to reward professors, by external agency, would be an interference with their internal freedom of a kind utterly unheard-of except in the worst times, and altogether destructive of their just and ancient corporate rights." The university has already evinced "a willingness to make charges" such as are desired; but their "effectual operation" requires time, and will take place best "if the university be left to itself." "The interference of Parliament would prevent a natural progress." The writers of the address believe also that the Royal Commission is "illegal and unconstitutional"; and they hint at the possibility of its not being recognised by the university.

"The commission, as is reported to have been officially declared in the House of Commons, would be without power to compel evidence. This being so, persons in positions of trust in the university, and in colleges, may think it their duty to decline giving evidence before the commission on the matters committed to their trust. And if this should occur, the whole evidence brought before the commission will be that of persons who have no official knowledge of the state of the case, and may very possibly be coloured by partial feelings and opinions adverse to the university and its recent proceedings."

The Vice Chancellor is, therefore, requested "to

take such steps as the emergency may appear to require; and to consider especially whether it may not be proper to represent to his Royal Highness our Chancellor the interference with our freedom, rights, statutes, possessions, and usages which appears to be threatened."

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The intelligence from Ireland is not so full or precise as to enable one to say very accurately at what rate improvement is going on, but the general tenor of the accounts is of a favourable character. We are sorry to learn, however, that evictions are still taking place on a large scale, in various parts of the South and West. The process of clearing out the old occupiers, like so many vermin, and consolidating their farms, is carried on with relentless perseverance. No attempt is made to assist the unfortunate creatures who are driven from the land, to any other means of supporting themselves. Those who can raise the means go to America and thrive; but a larger number of them come over to England and compete with Englishmen in the over-crowded labour market. The result of this may be easily guessed. The evil is felt more in Liverpool than in any other town in the kingdom, from its being the great landing-place of Irish immigration. The labouring population of that town complain bitterly of the daily influx of raw and unskilled labourers "who," according to the *Morning Chronicle* Commissioner, "will often labour for 6d. or 9d. a day rather than not get a job."

We are glad to perceive from the Irish papers that, notwithstanding the low price of wheat and other kinds of farm produce, a much greater breadth of land is under tillage than during any of the last four years, and that the husbandry is also superior to what was ever before witnessed in Ireland.

The petitions for the sale of land in the Encumbered Estates Court still continue to be forwarded from all parts of the country. The total number presented is now between 800 and 900. During the week ending on the 14th instant, the commissioners pronounced forty conditional and absolute orders for sales. The average rate at which most of the land has been effected is from fifteen to twenty years' purchase. The Earl of Glengall's estates, which are about to be sold, were worth £20,000 per annum before the famine. It is questionable if they will now bring much more than half that sum, in which case the encumbrances, amounting to £200,000, will probably swallow up all the purchase money.

It is encouraging to see that the Tenant Right question has now assumed an extensive character, and that it bids fair to become a most important one. The movement is spreading in all directions, and meetings are announced to be held in parts of the country where, a short time since, the subject was not dreamt of. In the county of Meath a meeting is announced for the 30th, and several others in the south and west. The Kanturk meeting, on Sunday last, is said to have been most successful as a demonstration of popular feeling on the subject. The *Dublin Evening Post*, the Castle organ, speaks thus favourably of the all-absorbing question:—

"The movement now so general throughout the country proves at once the deep and all-pervading anxiety amongst the tenant class for a prompt adjustment of the relations between the owners and occupiers of the soil, and the necessity of taking advantage of the favourable circumstances now existing for getting rid of the manifold evils in the land system which must be apparent to all, and which have been productive of so much misery and crime."

LABOURERS AND THE LABOUR MARKET.

The facts we have collected this week relative to the condition of those who live by wages are of a mixed character. In manufacturing towns the condition of the people has decidedly improved; in most parts of the country the labourers are also better off than they were, though still wretched enough, notwithstanding the cheapness of food.

It is said that the wages of the labourers employed upon the highways in North Devon have been reduced; men with families are to have 10d. per day, and those without, 8d.—*Western Times*.

The distress which prevails in North Nottinghamshire is assuming a painful character. The occupiers of shops in the agricultural towns complain that there is no trade, and large numbers of labourers are thrown out of employment.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

I have been an agricultural labourer for the last forty years. My wages at present are 8s. a-week, out of which I must provide everything for myself, my wife and five children, none of whom are able to earn a penny. I have not had more than 8s. a-week for many years. We have very hard work to make a living out of such wages, but we are not so badly off as we have been when food was dear.—*Oral Statement of an Oxfordshire Labourer*.

The wages of labourers in Norfolk are at present 8s. a-week, in some places a reduction to 7s. is spoken of. A great proportion of the work on farms, however, is done by task work or contract, and the rate of wages, therefore, does not afford any correct estimate of the condition of the peasantry. Task work will generally bring larger pay to the labourer, but this is more doubtful where the farmer resorts to contract. Hand hoeing and other light operations of husbandry which can be carried

on by children are sometimes paid for in this last-mentioned way, a man engaging to do what is required for so much, and employing all the children he can collect in gangs to get through with it. The evils of such a state of things are obvious. The boys and girls, thus brought together from considerable distances, frequently do not return home at night, and sleep in stackyards or barns or wherever they can find shelter. Another point connected with farm labour in Norfolk is the employment of women in the fields—a practice which does not exist in some counties, and which some of the most intelligent agriculturists here strongly condemn. They contend that it has a most demoralizing effect, causing women thus employed to lose all feeling of self-respect, rendering them bad housewives when married, and unfit, from want of experience, to exercise that strict economy in expenditure and to provide those small fireside comforts which are so necessary in a labourer's wife. It is further said to be very questionable whether, even with the low wages paid to them, they are employed remuneratively to the farmer, as they are generally slow and indifferent workers.—*Times Commissioner*.

The rate of wages in Lincolnshire is at present 10s. a-week, and labourers are said to be very well off. They, however, often pay high rents for their cottages, being swept out of parishes held by one or two large proprietors, and compelled to live in open parishes at a great distance from their work. In no county yet visited by us have the evil effects resulting from the present law of settlement been more prominently brought before us than here. Labourers, finding six or seven miles of a walk added to their day's labour, frequently ride on donkeys to their work and home again at night. The farmers willingly give accommodation to the donkeys, as they save the men. The system of driving labourers off the large estates appears now to have received a check, and landlords are paying more attention to the building of good cottages and letting them at moderate rents to industrious men. We found in Lincolnshire that some of the farmers board a certain number of their regularly employed farm servants, paying them yearly wages. Others, who do not like to have them in their houses, send them to live with their bailiffs. This last-mentioned plan does not seem to work well, and the first also has some disadvantages; but in these times of severe pressure it becomes necessary for the farmer to consider whether it is most economical and best to feed and house as many of his labourers as possible, or to pay them wages and leave them to provide for themselves.—*Times Commissioner*.

During the present month, we understand, many of the best and most valuable farm servants in the neighbourhood of Spalding, intend emigrating, in consequence of the want of employment and low rate of wages, many of the farmers having reduced their establishments, in order to enable them to meet the pressure of the times; nearly all have lowered wages. At the fortnightly market at Boston but few servants of either sex were hired, and most of those hired were at reduced wages.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle*.

A medical correspondent of the *Times*, who describes himself as residing "in one of the most pauperised agricultural counties in England," gives the following comparison of the state of the poor in 1847 and 1849. "In the year 1847, when corn was at a famine price, the poor-rates in this parish were 8s. in the pound; and to give you some idea of the extent of pauperism, it will be only necessary for me to state that in the first quarter of this year, out of a population of about 3000, I attended 245 pauper cases. And I can safely aver that the one-half of these cases were brought on by insufficient food. Contrast this with the quarter of the present year up to March 25. Corn is now about 40s. per quarter. Our rates this year will be about 3s. 6d. or 4s. in the pound, and the number of cases of illness which I have attended in this quarter is 122—as near the half as possible of those I attended in 1847."

At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians, held on Wednesday, the relieving officer stated that he had not a single application for relief from the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, containing 10,000 inhabitants. *Bath Gazette*.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, on Wednesday, there was not a single application from the parish of Walcot, which contains a population of 26,000 inhabitants, for either out-of-door relief or medical relief; a circumstance almost unprecedented since the formation of the union.—*Ibid*.

The labour market of Liverpool is cruelly overstocked; yet every week, and every day, the sixpenny deck passengers from Dublin and elsewhere, pour in their multitudes, at the imminent risk of pauperizing of thousands of men who have hitherto managed to earn a decent subsistence.—*Morning Chronicle Commissioner*.

According to the *Durham Advertiser*, the crown glass trade, once so flourishing on the Tyne, is now perfectly paralysed. There are some twenty crown glass houses on the Tyne in which there were formerly manufactured from 15,000 to 20,000 "tables" weekly. At present there are only three houses in operation, and even this small number is not fully employed.

It is a gratifying fact that a larger number of shipwrights are now in full employment at Workington than at any former period within our recollection.—*Carlisle Patriot*.

According to Captain Willis, the chief constable of police in Manchester, there was in that town last year a decrease of about 1500 out of about 5000 apprehensions, and of nearly 200 out of 800 commitments for trial. He attributes this decrease chiefly to the improvement in trade, and to the comfortable state of the working classes during the year; and adds that the character of the working classes has greatly amended during the last ten years, owing, in part, to the greater attention paid by the masters to the comforts and improvement of the workpeople, by looking after their houses and providing libraries, &c.

The contest between the miners and their employers in Lanarkshire still continues, and from all that we can learn, the operatives are in high spirits as to the probability of the employers being ultimately brought to accede to their demands. On Thursday, another large meeting of the miners was held at Mainhill Quarry, in the vicinity of Baillieston, which was chiefly composed of the men belonging to the Glasgow, Airdrie, Holytown, Coatbridge, and Baillieston districts, at which reports were read, detailing the results of the strike so far as these have been ascertained. The substance of the communications on this point was, that over these districts, five of the employers have acceded to the claims of the men, and are now paying at the rate of four shillings per day, with the agreement that the wages are to be paid weekly. The number out of employment is said to be 10,000.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

A number of tailors in Manchester, anxious to rescue themselves and their class from the risks of unlimited competition, and from the abuse of the powers of capital, as lately exhibited by the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, in its articles on "Labour and the Poor," have resolved to seek a remedy in their own exertions—in some system which shall combine their own interests with the interests of other classes of Society. They have, therefore, united together on the cooperative principle, and one of the rules of their association is, that the profits of the association be divided in four equal parts, namely, first, to be paid to the shareholders as a per centage on their capital; second, to go to the extension of the establishment; third, to be divided amongst the men employed on the premises; fourth, to go to assist other trades in organizing upon the principle of co-operation.—*From a Correspondent*.

The abstract of the parish accounts in Birmingham shows a diminution in the expenditure for the relief and management of the poor, as compared with the preceding year, of no less a sum than £14,043 8s. 10d., and on the total expenditure, as compared with the same period, the very large amount of £26,193 9s. 4d. The parish statistics disclose results of an equally gratifying character. The number at present receiving out-door relief is actually 3679 less than at the corresponding period of last year; and the amount expended in out relief during the week just ended shows a decrease of £215 10s. 6½d., as compared with the corresponding week of 1849. Nor is this all; the number of inmates in the workhouse and asylum together is 381 less than the number in those establishments at the same time last year; and, by a similar comparison, the number of tramps admitted to the workhouse shows a diminution of not less than 237.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

REPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

Several meetings have lately been held in Leeds for the consideration of the questions of local rates and pauper labour. The first was held on the 26th of March, when a committee was appointed to inquire into the increase of the poor rates, and "to suggest the means of a more profitable employment of pauper labour." The committee published their report some weeks since; on the 13th instant a meeting was summoned to consider it, and this meeting was adjourned to the 16th. The chair was taken by the mayor. It appears from the report that a considerable increase had taken place in the poor rates in Leeds—in the last twelve years from 2s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; a matter which rendered the question of pauper labour of the utmost importance. On these grounds a resolution moved by Mr. Hole was carried, that—

"Seeing the gradual increase of pauperism, and its burdens pressing upon the industrious classes, and having no adequate control over the causes of this alarming evil, this meeting is of opinion that the recommendations in the report of the sub-committee on the 'cause and cure of pauperism,' are eminently calculated to relieve us of the burdens and the evil thus arising; and we do at this present time most strenuously recommend to the guardians the necessity of taking immediate and comprehensive measures to put the said suggestions into practice, strictly enforcing the principles,—1st, that a labour test should be required from every able-bodied pauper;—2nd, that the labour shall be as productive as possible;—3rd, that the management of the labour shall be entrusted to properly qualified persons, with full power to enforce it, but strictly responsible for their duties;—and 4thly, that the remuneration, as far as possible, shall be contingent upon the results obtained, both to the paupers and the managers."

Mr. Wilkinson (clerk to the Sheffield Union) gave some interesting details of the system pursued at Sheffield:—

"He had turned his attention to the profitable employment of surplus labour—the labour of men who could not obtain employment in their ordinary occupation. His first attempt at employing men on the land had succeeded; but it was not so successful as it might yet be. His plan was to reclaim land by pauper labour, and when this land was recovered and put in a good condition, then that the land should be sub-let—affording the pauper an opportunity of becoming an independent labourer. When he first went to Sheffield, he found that the grinding of corn and the picking of oakum entailed serious loss. Land was then resorted to; and fifty acres of waste land were taken upon a lease of ninety-nine years, at a rental of 4s. per acre. Upon that land a house had been built, and long before the expiration of that lease the whole outlay would be returned to the ratepayers. He found that in 1842-3 there were £27,000 paid to able-bodied paupers; but in 1848-9 (after the commencement of the farm) they only spent, in money paid to able-bodied paupers, about £4000—

thus effecting an actual saving of £23,000; and yet, the pressure of the last-named period was quite as severe as in the former. These gratifying results were clearly traceable to the finding of suitable labour to the paupers. The organized system proved satisfactory to the industrious, while at the same time it afforded a ready means of discovering the idle and dissolute. In 1842-3, however, the idle and dissolute were able to overwhelm the guardians with applications, so that it was impossible to apply a labour test under the old system. Moreover, the labour was quite satisfactory to the industrious paupers. The total loss upon the land last year was £43 4s. 4d.; and to cover this was the whole of the produce now growing upon it. In the first year of the experiment they saved no less than £10,000 in relief, by the Hollow Meadows Farm. At present they had under cultivation three-and-a-half acres of potatoes; three acres of oats, one-and-a-half acres of wheat, and several other crops, amounting in the whole to nine acres. The people of Sheffield were quite satisfied; and the working classes were quite happy in the reflection that in times of distress they had the Hollow Meadows Farm to go to."

Mr. David Green, of the Leeds Redemption Society, recommended the taking up of the idle moorland of the country:—

"There was enough land and surplus labour in this country to raise sufficient corn to make this an exporting country. Within twelve miles of Leeds were Baildon, Bingley, and Gilstead moors, where was a large amount of cultivatable land. He believed they must turn their attention to the vagrant population of this country, and make a vigorous effort to at once destroy it. By an institution similar to the Aberdeen Industrial School, no less than £10,000 per annum might be saved to Leeds; and beyond that there would be saved the lives, the morals, and the welfare of a great mass of the population."

DELAFIELD: OR, THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The history of Edward Thomas Delafield, as related in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, furnishes as beautiful an illustration of the way in which inexperienced, wealthy young men are ruined in London as any moralist could desire. Mr. Delafield resembled Louis Napoleon in one very important particular—he had an uncle. That amiable relative died some twenty years ago, leaving £100,000 to his nephew, then a child. In due time the wealthy minor went to Oxford, where he does not seem to have lived the ascetic life which the Puseyites of that university enjoin, if one may judge from the style in which he began to live when he came to London. Having finished his studies, such as they were, he embarked his £100,000 in the brewery of Combe, Delafield, and Co., about the latter end of 1845. His income during the two years he was a brewer would have been about £7500 a year, had he been content with what his capital produced in the shape of interest at 5 per cent., and profits to the extent of £2500 per annum. But this moderate amount was not sufficient for his liberal style of expenditure. The rent of his house in Belgrave-square, including what he paid for stables, was £1095; and in good keeping with this, the wear and tear of horses, carriages, and harness amounted to £2873. The expenses at Brighton in 1846 were £973, not to speak of keep of horses, wages of coachmen and grooms, £2303; apparel of servants and liveries, £1251; wages of butler, gardeners, and others, £1354; hotel expenses, £834; or the somewhat large item of £4368, which was set down in the balance-sheet as "private expenditure."

But the mere living in this expensive manner would not have swallowed up his large fortune quite so fast, had he not foolishly allowed himself to be drawn into the maelstrom of Opera-house management. While sitting in his private box at the Italian Opera one evening, in the summer of 1847, Mr. Beale joined him, and after some conversation about the splendour of the scenery, the beauty of the actresses, and the charms of the dancers,—informed him confidentially that the establishment was in difficulties: Persian had gone, and money was required to pay the *artistes*, or the theatre must close. To avert so dire a catastrophe, Mr. Delafield, whose wealth seemed boundless, was asked merely to give a promissory note for £3000. At this time he had no connection with the Opera-house; but from that hour he was gradually led on to become a partner in the management of its affairs. This took place in August, 1848, nearly a year after he had retired from the brewery, taking all his capital with him. The terms on which he joined the management were, that he was not to incur any liability beyond £15,000, but before a year was over he had lost four times that sum. His partners all contrived to shift the responsibility on his shoulders; and, so long as he could draw upon his bankers, he continued to pay the various *artistes* at the following rates:—

Mesdames Grisi,	£5156	Signori Mario	£1580
" Albini	4000	" Tamburini	2805
" Viardot Garcia	4313	" Salvi	2570
" Castellani	1728	" Marini	1830
" Persiani	1140	" Roger	1910

And a large number of lesser stars at various salaries, ranging from £50 to £697 each. During the same year he bought Willow Bank-house from General Conyers for £5000; but the mansion, which was good enough for that gentleman, did not satisfy

Mr. Delafield, who had it pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of several thousand pounds.

By the end of 1848 the young gentleman was completely ruined; but his credit was not entirely gone. He commenced the operatic season of 1849 by a loan of £2000 from his bankers; and soon after was obliged to make his escape to the Continent to avoid unpleasant consequences, where he remained for some months. When the fiat of bankruptcy was struck, it appeared that his debts amounted to £33,000, and that the only available assets were—good debts, £3 14s. 6d.

In little more than three years his £100,000 had been swept away, together with £14,161, which he received as interest and profit on his capital, while partner in the brewery. A reversionary interest, to the amount of £6000, had been assigned to Mr. Beale for an old debt of £3000; and all that remained for the creditors, to whom he owed £33,000, was £3 14s. 6d.! In addition to this sum Mr. Beale was ultimately induced to surrender £1000 to them, which he could very well afford, he having taken pretty good care to see to his own interest throughout the whole of the transaction.

On his first examination, which took place some months ago, Mr. Delafield promised to enter into an engagement to pay the creditors ten shillings in the pound out of all future acquired property. Having failed to fulfil this engagement, the case was once more opened up, and the whole facts stated above brought out by Mr. Lawrence, who opposed the granting of the certificate on the ground that the bankrupt had been guilty of gross and reckless extravagance. Mr. Commissioner Fane, before whom the case was heard, deferred giving judgment for the present.

The moral of the story is, that Oxford students, to whom fortune has been bountiful, ought to put themselves under prudent guardianship for the first few years after they come to London; and, above all things, that they ought to eschew everything in the shape of theatrical or opera management. In that wide gulf half a dozen fortunes like that of Mr. Delafield might soon be swallowed, without leaving a wreck behind.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Austrian Congress at Frankfort constituted itself, on the 16th instant, plenary meeting of the German Confederation.

The Congress at Berlin is concluded, and the Princes have returned home. The King of Prussia is appointed to the command of the army, and authorised to appoint two Ministers to govern the Union. The several Princes will send their representatives to Frankfort, protesting, however, against the presidency of Austria. The Erfurt Parliament will not meet till the Frankfort Congress is concluded.

The *German Constitutional Gazette* states that Russia has recognised the Erfurt Union, and consents to Prussia being entrusted with the command of the army. Immediately after the definitive construction of the Union the Prince of Prussia will proceed to Warsaw, to confer with the Emperor Nicholas as to the measures necessary to be adopted by Russia, Prussia, "and England" in case of a new revolutionary movement in France. Another Congress is to take place on the 24th instant at Warsaw. Besides the Emperor of Austria there will be the Prince of Prussia, the Kings of Wurtemberg, Denmark, and Holland, as well as some of the Italian princes. The Russian troops, it is true, have withdrawn from the frontier, but only to be concentrated between it and Warsaw. The belief that they are to march to Paris is general among them.

The English Consul at Semlin has been ordered by the Austrian authorities to quit the town.

THE AGAPEMONE: JUDGMENT.

Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce gave judgment on Wednesday, in the case of the Agapemone, the particulars of which appeared in the *Leader* of May the 11th. The case was before the court on a petition in the name of George Nottidge Thomas, a child of four years of age, presented by his maternal uncle, praying that some person be appointed as guardian of the child, and that his father be restrained from obtaining custody of him. It appeared that Mr. Thomas, brought up to the church, had succeeded from it, after taking deacon's orders. He had married a Miss Agnes Nottidge, who possessed a fortune of £5000 or £6000, a marriage which Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce considered ascribable to the influence possessed over her mind "by a fanatic or pseudo-fanatic preacher, who styled himself the 'servant of the Lord,' who seems to have acted less as a go-between than a spiritual director." They had been married without a settlement, a circumstance, the Vice-Chancellor thought, which ought to have opened the lady's eyes. It did not appear, however, that Mr. Thomas had in any measure neglected the proper maintenance of his wife. The bride and bridegroom visited various places during half a year after their marriage. On the 2nd of February, 1846, Mr. Thomas departed from Weymouth, leaving his wife there, and promising or expecting to return in a few days. "On the 2nd of February, 1846, this confiding and unoffending woman was, without the slightest justification, apology, or excuse, deserted and abandoned by her husband. He has never since

visited her or spoken to her unless during his attempt in the spring of the present year to obtain possession of the child." It is right to say, continues the Vice-Chancellor, that he has from time to time transmitted to her the income arising from her property. Mr. Thomas's conduct appeared inexplicable to his Honour, except upon the "supposition" that the "servant of the Lord" had complete ascendancy over his mind, and that Mrs. Thomas had rebelled against this dictation. Now, if the father was to have his child where would he take him, except to the mysterious establishment called the Agapemone.

"It appears that 'the servant of the Lord' has founded a cenobitical establishment, not on the Euripus, but on the Bristol channel, denominated Agapemone—a name, no doubt, adopted in order to make the people of Somersetshire understand or guess its object, which, however unlikely, I fear, few either there or elsewhere in any clear manner do. The establishment scarcely seems to be a convent either in connexion with the Greek Church or otherwise. Its inmates are not few, and are of each sex, can hardly be nuns and friars; for some, though not all of them, are married couples, and the men and women are not separated. They call themselves brothers and sisters, and there appears to be something of a religious kind, whether really or professedly, in the nature of the institution, which might be described as a spiritual boarding-house, though to what kind of religion, if any, the inmates belong does not, I think, appear. I believe that they do not attend any place of worship in or out of the establishment. They sing hymns, I think, addressed to the Supreme Being; but, as I collect, they do not pray. The Agapemonians appear to set a high value upon bodily exercise of a cheerful and amusing kind. Their studies must be unexceptionable. It does not appear whether they hunt. They play, moreover, frequently or occasionally at lively and energetic games, such as hockey—ladies and all; so that their life may be considered less as ascetic than frolicsome. The particulars, however, of the Agapemonians' esoteric existence, being not open to general observation, are little, if at all, known beyond their own boundary, but to works of usefulness and charity without they are not, so far as I can collect, addicted. Now this is the establishment in which Mr. Thomas is one of the dwellers, and thither I suppose that he would take his son. But God forbid that I should be accessory to condemning any child to such a state of probable debasement. As I feel would I have on my conscience the consigning this boy to a camp of gipsies. It may be suggested, however, that he may possibly be willing and able to find some other abode for his son, and it has seemed to me proper, upon that supposition and otherwise, to consider whether Mr. Thomas has, or has not, opinions such as to disqualify him for the guardianship of an English child. In the first place, I think it right to say that I am satisfied with his denial of believing 'the servant of the Lord' to be a deity; but that I doubt whether Mr. Thomas's mind is entirely free from participation in certain views concerning 'the servant of the Lord,' not very dissimilar from the opinions entertained concerning an eminent personage of the seventh century by those who consider that personage a prophet; and that I doubt, moreover, whether a man who, having been ordained a minister of religion, as a Christian in a Christian community, has designedly and systematically given up attending any place of worship—whatever his private feelings may be, and whatever hymns he may sing—ought, in any condition or circumstances, to be permitted in this country to have the guardianship or care of an English child, for whose maintenance and education there exists any other means of providing, though the child be his own. But that particular question I think it not, in the present instance, necessary to decide, and I wish to be understood as not giving an opinion upon it. However this may be, I apprehend that in England a man who holds the opinion that prayer, in the sense of entreaty and supplication to the Almighty, is no part of his duty, but is superfluous—who considers, moreover, that there is not any day of the week which ought to be observed as a Sabbath, as a day of peculiar rest, or as one of peculiar holiness, or in any manner distinct from other days, must be deemed to entertain opinions noxious to society—adverse to civilization—opposed to the usages of Christendom—contrary, in the case of prayer at least, to the express commands of the New Testament—and, finally, pernicious in the highest degree to any young person unhappy enough to be imbued with them. I say, I repeat, in England. If this is a just view of such opinions, they must disqualify him who avows them and carries them into practice for the education, and, in my judgment, for the guardianship of an English child, whether his own son or the son of any other.

The Judge then referred to the affidavits of six Agapemonians, which strenuously denied every important allegation and insinuation made against the "Servant of the Lord" (the Reverend Henry James Prince), and ascribed the "desertion" of Mrs. Thomas by her husband to her ungovernable temper. It seemed, however, that the Judge was better satisfied with certain affidavits on the part of the Nottidge family opposed to Mr. Thomas, who swore to having been informed of strange things. It was evident that the child would be in danger of "temporary ruin" and "spiritual peril," and he, therefore, "could not decline interfering," both to save the child and "to avert from the country the infliction of such a citizen." He accordingly referred the petition to the Master, to appoint some proper person as guardian.

ZOOLOGICAL COMPLIMENTS.

The idlers among the good citizens of London might spend twenty shillings and a day much less profitably than in an excursion to Southampton, on the Ripon's arrival there, to witness the debarkation of the living freight she bore away from Alexandria on the 9th instant. A Nepauese Prince, with a suite of many attend-

ants—Persians, Hindoos, Arabs, with the usual motley group of homeward-bound Anglo-Indians—can by no means be reckoned as an unattractive exhibition in themselves; but, when we add the quadruped to the biped novelties, we may assert with safety that a more rare and heterogeneous collection has never before been landed on any single occasion on the shores of England. A hippopotamus, a Sahara ibex, lions, panthers, lynxes, and reptiles from Ethiopia and Southern Africa, reptiles from Abyssinia, goats from Cashmere, and some beautiful Arab horses, form a centre that ought to collect around it the interest of those possessed of taste and information. The hippopotamus, if it survives the voyage, will be the first living specimen that has reached any part of Europe. The animal is still young, and has by no means grown to its full dimensions; but it is a most extraordinary creature both in appearance and habits. Its docility and attachment to its keepers are quite extraordinary; and it will not suffer the absence of one of the attending Arabs for any length of time. It requires a large daily supply of water, in which it lives for a few hours of every day. Its food consists at present of milk, of which it takes about eight pints daily, and Indian corn.—*Letter from Alexandria.*

By way of return for the hippopotamus, and other presents of rare animals, which the Pasha of Egypt has been sending to us, a whole herd of beasts have been dispatched to him from this country. Among the passengers by the Indus, which left Southampton on Monday for Alexandria, were twelve horses, eight ponies, five dogs, about twenty pheasants, four swans, half-a-dozen rabbits, and as many barn-door fowls, all of which were purchased in this country at an enormous expense for the Pasha. "The whole of the United Kingdom has been ransacked to get the choicest specimens of the various animals, which the Pasha required. The horses were of the race-horse breed. One of them, a very fine animal, cost eight hundred guineas. The ponies were Shetland, and were beautiful little creatures. They were remarkable for their diminutive size, and their resemblance one to another in height, colour, &c. The swans were black, and noble-looking birds. The pheasants were great curiosities, on account of the variety and beauty of their plumage. The rabbits were high bred, and had all the points most esteemed by fanciers. The male domestic fowls were as fine specimens of the British chauticleer as were ever seen. The greatest curiosity, however, in the whole collection, were two bulldogs. They were thorough bred, and so fierce and ugly that scores of persons who went to look at them recoiled for a moment with surprise and fear. The bulldogs were fastened to the deck with massive chains, but one of them broke his chain easily and killed some poultry in a hen-coop before he could be secured. Two tigers would scarcely be more dangerous to encounter. They would have made admirable models for a painter about to describe the legendary Cerberus, whom the poets describe as guarding the entrance to the infernal regions."

MURDERS AND ATTEMPTS AT MURDER.

The little village of Dogdyke, near Boston, Lincolnshire, has been the scene of a near attempt at murder. John Smith, aged fifty, a gentleman's groom, was courted by a comely girl of seventeen, named Alice Would. She had been a servant in the same family with herself at Terrybooth, but since Christmas last, she has lived with a Mr. Bones, at North Kyme. Smith was, it appears, of a jealous temperament, and the girl a flirt. He suspected too great familiarity between her and her master's son. On Tuesday, according to country custom, they left their respective services, and he went to fetch her. He insisted on her promising to have him on that day, else he would "end himself." They had to cross a ferry in the evening. A young woman named Noble was with them. As they descended the bank Alice cried out, in sport, "Oh! if Master John (Bones) was here, how happy should I be!" Smith said, "I think you expected to meet him here," which she denied. He also said, "Some persons have told you I want to murder you, but I would not hurt a hair of your head." He then hailed the ferryman, who left the opposite shore to fetch them. While the three stood on the stage waiting for the boat, he again said aloud, "Shall I throw her in or not?" Alice replied, "you dare not;" upon which he suddenly clasped her round the waist with both arms, and precipitated himself and her into the water, which is at that part six and a half feet deep. He lay undermost in the water, but grasped her head tightly in order to drown her.

The ferryman leaped in after them, and with great difficulty got them out. The girl recovered, but Smith, though he rallied sufficiently to walk with assistance up stairs to bed, sunk the same night. Before he died, he said that he meant that they "should both go together, and then he could die happy." The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

A bricklayer's labourer, an Irishman, residing at Kensington, in a fit of drunken violence, on Monday, struck his wife for refusing to give him some money. The poor woman attempted to run away, but in doing so she fell, when he gave her a kick on the temple which killed her on the spot.

Three men have been committed for trial at the next Gloucestershire Assizes on the charge of murdering a farmer named Knight. The man had an idiot daughter, whom he had chastised with a whip, for being out late at some dancing at Berkeley. The prisoners witnessed this, and were so exasperated that they waylaid Knight, and beat him most unmercifully. He was found by the police with his skull fractured, and died after lingering two days.

Mary Reynolds was charged at Worship-street, on Monday, with throwing herself and her infant child into the ornamental water in St. James's-park. There had been some sharp words between her and her husband, and she appeared in great mental distress. The magistrate remanded her for further evidence, refusing bail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise took their usual exercise on Sunday. The Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent went to Kew on Sunday, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, took a drive in an open barouche on Monday afternoon. On the same day the Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale visited the Queen of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Kent and the Duke and Duchess de Nemours paid a visit to Queen Victoria.

The ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, by the Honourable and Reverend Gerald Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain. Prince Albert and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton were present.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the whole of the children, and accompanied by the royal suite, left Buckingham Palace for Osborne on Wednesday, where they arrived in the evening.

On Thursday morning the Duchess of Kent proceeded to Gosport, en route to the Isle of Wight, to be present at her illustrious daughter's birthday anniversary, which will be celebrated as usual, *en famille*, at the quiet marine retreat of Osborne.

We understand that it is beyond doubt that her Majesty is to visit the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle early in the ensuing autumn. This large and princely residence is most magnificently fitted up, particularly the apartments allotted for her Majesty and her consort.—*Elgin Courier.*

According to the Paris *Constitutionnel*, the Count de Neuilly (Louis Philippe) is afflicted with an intestinal schirrus tumour, and symptoms of dropsy are said to have declared themselves. A letter from London, in the *Ordre*, confirms this statement. "A dropsy on the chest is apprehended, announced by some symptoms which care has endeavoured to check."

The Ex-King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, Prince and Princess Joinville, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and suite, arrived in Chamberlin's Hotel, St. Leonards-on-Sea, at five o'clock on Wednesday.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Infante Don Juan, the Archduchess Beatrix of Este and family, left Kensington Palace on Friday last, after a lengthened sojourn with the Duchess of Inverness.

We are happy to hear, from recent inquiries, that the health of the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, is very favourably progressing.—*John Bull.*

The Earl of Rosecommon, who died last week, in the fifty-second year of his age, is said to have been the last of that old family.

Lord Cockburn is engaged on a life of his late distinguished friend and brother judge, Lord Jeffrey. The life-long friendship between the great critic and his biographer, and the similarity of their pursuits, can hardly fail to insure an interesting memoir.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The young Earl of Durham is at present on a tour in the United States. The American papers say he is now at Washington, the observed of all observers. He has attended one or two evening parties at the residence of the President of the United States, and also visited in other quarters—on all occasions in company with the British Minister, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer. It is said that he is bound for the Prairies and California.

Lord Normanby met with a rather serious accident on Thursday week. He was thrown from his horse when riding in the Bois de Boulogne, and was considerably bruised. The injury is about the head and in one of his hands, but is not at all of any serious consequence.

Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley and her daughter, who lately left the Havana, were among the late arrivals at Panama, and were for the present staying at the Western Hotel in that city, but were shortly to become the guests of Mr. William Perry, the British Consul. The *Jamaica Morning Journal* says—"Lady Wortley is the daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and is, of course, allied to the nobility of the British realm, though, in the amenity of her manners and simplicity of her disposition, she seeks not a distinction beyond the Republicans of the New World. Her journey may be extended as far south as Lima, or the more prosperous city of Valparaiso. On her return to Europe, we are told, she intends visiting Jerusalem and its neighbourhood with their soul-affecting mementos. The purpose of her visit to Panama is to observe the *modus operandi* of the great travel setting in the direction of California, to behold the waters of the great South Sea and Pacific coast (and, possibly, to write a book of travels), the treasures and riches of which are now creating such a wonderful stir in the world."

The Rev. W. Maskell has officially resigned the living of St. Mary Church, Devon.—*Guardian.*

We regret to learn that two estimable clergymen, highly beloved and respected for their amiable character and the exemplary discharge of their sacred duties, were received at Rome in Easter week into the Roman Catholic Church. Their names are the Rev. John Henry Wynne, B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, and the Rev. James Laird Patterson, M.A., of Trinity College, —*Times.*

Mrs. —, so bitterly denounced in Byron's "Sketch," died lately at Hampton-wick, having been bedridden for some years. Lady Byron and Lady Lovelace called upon her some time previously, to take a last farewell.

The East India Company have paid into the Bank of England the sum of £2788 to the credit of the represen-

tatives of the late Lord Keane, being the amount of the one eighth of the Guinean prize-money, reserved for final appropriation by the Government.—*United Service Gazette*.

The Trinidad papers announce the marriage of Lord Harris, the governor, on the 15th of April to the daughter of the Archdeacon of Trinidad.

The Schooner selected by Sir John Ross to proceed to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions was launched at Glasgow, yesterday week. It is not yet known when he will sail. Lady Franklin, it is said, will visit Stranraer to be present at Sir John's departure.

Commander Carmichael, R.N., commanding her Majesty's steam-sloop *Spiteful*, succeeds to the handsome fortune of about £6000 a year and a baronetcy, in consequence of the death of his brother.—*United Service Gazette*.

The latest accounts from Van Diemen's Land say that the Commissariat had received instructions to furnish such a scale of allowance as Mr. Smith O'Brien's previous position and treatment entitle him to. Mr. O'Donoghue has started a paper which is doing well, and promises to afford the unfortunate gentleman the means of obtaining a reputable livelihood.

We understand that Elihu Burritt, the distinguished American philanthropist, may be expected to arrive in Liverpool, from Boston, about the 1st of June, en route to the Continent, to promote the Peace Congress to be held in Frankfurt in August.—*Liverpool Albion*.

It is currently reported that the Carlist chief, Cabrera, now residing in London, has succeeded in obtaining the hand of a lady of immense fortune, and that he is going forthwith to the north of Spain to raise the standard of revolt, and once more endeavour to place what that party termed the legitimate branch of Bourbon on the throne.

A gentleman of highly respectable family and connections, the owner in fee of different estates, not many miles from Newport, in Tipperary, with a rental of over £1000 a year, died within the last few weeks a recipient of indoor relief in one of the Dublin workhouses.

M. Thiers, after seventeen years' marriage, is about to become a father, and he and his lady are to visit Italy, for the purpose of having the child baptized by his Holiness.—*National*.

The nuptials of the Princess Charlotte with the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen were celebrated on the 18th instant at Charlottenburg, in the presence of the King and Queen of Prussia and the Royal Family, the diplomatic corps, and of those persons having the entrée. The royal couple proceeded immediately after the ceremony to Potsdam, where the Marble Palace has been prepared for their reception. The marriage trousseau of the bride was exposed to public view in the palace for two days, and attracted many spectators, especially of the fair sex, who looked with longing and admiring eyes upon the rich dresses, costly jewels, exquisite Brussels lace, tantalizing shawls, massy silver toilette and dinner services, and the prodigious stock of lincins, cambrics, and embroidery, spread before them. The greater part of these articles were presents from the Royal Family, and from Prince Albrecht and the Princess's mother.

The Marchioness de Beauharnais, mother-in-law of the Grand Duchess of Baden, died in Paris on Sunday night.

We have the pleasure of announcing the appointment of the *Times* correspondent's son to a diplomatic post in the service of the King of Naples. The affairs of Italy have been disposed of by that functionary in a manner so satisfactory to the royal feelings that it were impossible to overlook such claims, and it is delightful to find gratitude in Majesty.—*Globe*.

Donna Alexandra Munoz, sister to the Duke de Rianzares, Queen Christina's husband, and widow of the late General Fulgoso, Captain-General of Madrid, who was assassinated during the riots of May, 1848, has been appointed deputy-governor to the expected heir to the crown. The Countess de Povar, daughter of the Duchess de Gor, Mistress of the Robes, has already been named principal governess.

The counsel for Dr. Webster, now under sentence of death at Boston for the murder of Dr. Parkman, of that city, have taken his case up to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on a writ of error, on account of some alleged informality in the proceedings, and they have some hopes of a new trial.

The newspapers of Pesth announce that Madame Messzelenyi, in whose care the children of Kossuth at present are, has received permission from Haynau to send her young charges to their parents in Kutayah.

We learn from Hazenpret that Georgey is living there in great comfort, keeping his carriage, and employing his whole time with chemical studies.

The annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Wednesday, at their house in Hanover-square. There was a very full attendance of agriculturists from all parts of the kingdom, but the proceedings were not of much interest. The counsel have decided upon holding the next country meeting of the society at Exeter, and have entered into arrangements with the Commissioners of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations for holding a cattle show in Hyde-park in 1851.

The London Horticultural Society's first exhibition this season took place at the society's gardens, Chiswick, on Saturday, and under much more favourable auspices than could have been predicted from the unpromising state of the weather in the early part of the day. There was a full attendance of visitors. By far the most attractive objects in the exhibition, as showing the results of a well-matured cultivation, were the heatls. There were some beautiful specimens of cinerarias, exotic orchids, and calceolarias, roses, and a variety of miscellaneous plants, of great excellence. The most extraordinary and interesting feature of the exhibition was a

specimen of that huge water lily, the Victoria Regia, grown on the estates of the Duke of Northumberland. The flower was seen under a glass case, and its gigantic dimensions, combined with its beauty of form, were the objects of surprise and admiration. The leaf, which is displayed in a tank of water, kept at a fitting temperature, is as large as a round table of ordinary circumference.

The Archaeological Institute has appointed the 18th of next month for its meeting at Oxford, to continue to the 25th inclusive.

The great meeting of the National Association for the Protection of British Labour and Capital, appointed to be held at Liverpool on the 4th of June, has been changed to the 6th, to suit general convenience, at which the Earl of Wiltton has consented to preside. Delegates from all parts of the kingdom will attend.—*Shipping Gazette*.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Peace Society was celebrated at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on Tuesday evening. No report was read, but the secretary took a glance at what the society had done during last year. He congratulated the meeting on the progress which the cause was making. The Members of Parliament who voted in favour of Mr. Cobden's arbitration motion represented a much larger number of the people of England than the Members who opposed him did. With reference to the Exhibition of Works of Art in 1851, the committee hailed it with satisfaction; but they hoped that no instruments of warfare would be admitted into that exhibition, and they have memorialized Prince Albert, praying the commissioners to exclude such weapons as are constructed only for the destruction of human life. Mr. Sturge stated that an application had been made to the United States Government to grant a ship to convey the American deputation to the Peace Congress at Frankfurt, and that the request was likely to be conceded.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Darlington on Wednesday. The reports presented gave a very gratifying account of the institutes and the success of the union. The Dean of Ripon and many other distinguished advocates of education took part in the proceedings. Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds, was again elected president of the united societies.

The amount collected up to the present time, in aid of the proposed building and endowment of King's College Hospital, reaches nearly £4000, in addition to the first-published list.

An amateur performance by Artists took place on Saturday at the St. James's Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The plays were Jerrold's *Rent Day* and Colman's *Poor Gentleman*, both excellently performed. Between the two pieces, Mr. George Cruikshank provoked immense laughter by his humorous singing of the ballad of "Lord Bateman."

Mr. Wakley, M.P., has addressed a letter to the electors of Finsbury, in which he says he is not surprised at the feeling of discontent among his constituents, but adds that it is ill-used alone which has prevented his attendance in Parliament. If allowed to choose his own course he says he would prefer continuing to be their representative until the commencement of next session of Parliament. Should his health not be re-established by that time, he would then resign his seat.

The Southwark Reform Association have resolved to convene a public meeting to take into consideration the unsatisfactory conduct of Sir William Molesworth, as representative of the Borough.

Whitsuntide has been more than usually auspicious for holiday-folks, this year, so far as regards weather. On Whit Sunday the steam-boats were crowded "from morn till dewy eve." In that part of the river between Chelsea and Woolwich the number of passengers was nearly 200,000. On Monday the number of persons who went to Greenwich Fair, by railway, was 51,000, not to speak of the crowds who went incessantly by the river.

Sir Charles Napier, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—"The late Board of Admiralty built an iron fleet without ascertaining that iron was a fit material for ships of war. The present board of Admiralty are getting rid of them without ascertaining that iron is not a fit material for ships of war."

The directors intend opening the great bridge over the Tweed at Berwick in June, all that is now necessary to complete it being the laying of the rails for the trains.

The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais, which was to have been opened this month, will not be completed and opened until the end of June.

One hundred and fifty additional hands have been taken on at the Britannia-bridge, in order to the preparations for the floating of the third great tube, which will take place on the 10th of June.

A few persons in Dublin have been taking steps during the last week to organize some means for the revival of Irish manufactures and general industrial enterprise in the country.

The *Belgic Nation* says that "since Providence has restored the Pontifical Government to Rome, condemnations, imprisonments, and executions have had an uninterrupted succession." Two new guillotines are being constructed. The great theatre of the Opera is about to be converted into a prison. Baroni, chief-surgeon of the Papal army, has been dismissed and exiled for having, during the siege, profaned the Quirinal Palace by placing the wounded there. Cernuschi remains in prison awaiting his second trial. The son-in-law of General Cernaia, the chief of police, was found dead the other night, stabbed in seventeen places.

Letters of May 14 state that Rome was full of a rumour that the Pope had attempted to abscond again. He is now vigilantly guarded, and for the future an escort of French cavalry will accompany him in his

airings. The French garrison in the city is reduced to 7000 men; 5000 more are in the environs. Attempts are being vainly made to organize a Roman army, but the only good officers are Republicans, and the people refuse to enlist. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* is obliged to confess that the "insolvency and final destruction" of the Papal Government "are not far off."

A convention between Austria and Tuscany is under consideration: its principal object being to continue the Austrian troops in Tuscany during the pleasure of Austria, and to authorize the Austrian commander to declare Tuscany in a state of siege whenever he may deem it expedient so to do.

It is said that an English vessel has been dispatched to Naples, to demand compensation for damages done to British subjects during the bombardment of Messina.

The dispute between the Ionian Senate and the Lord High Commissioner increases. The venerable Count Rome, of Zante, has refused to accept the order presented to him by Queen Victoria, and his son has laid down the office of Senator, being resolved not to contribute to the deprivations of national liberty intended by England. On the opening of the Chambers, the members resolved that they would no longer conduct their proceedings in the Italian language, but in Greek. Mr. Ward had ordered some arrests in consequence.

A letter from Constantinople of the 1st states that the long-expected modification of the Ottoman Cabinet had taken place. The Minister of Finance, Nafiz Pacha, and the President of the Superior Council, Arif Pacha, both of the retrograde party, had been replaced, the former by Halet Effendi, an able functionary of the finance department, the latter by Rifaat Pacha, who had previously held the post three times. The disturbances in Bosnia had extended, and measures had been taken to put them down. The disturbances at Bagdad had ceased. Those of Samos had also ended.

Fifty-four Polish and Hungarian officers, who have embraced Islamism, have arrived at Varna. They will be sent to Syria.

The Italian legion, which after the fall of Hungary took refuge in the Turkish territories, arrived on the 6th instant, in a Turkish frigate, at Cagliari.

The Grand Council of the Swiss Republic has, by a vote of 150 against 27, authorized the Government to take extraordinary military precautions against the reactionary party in Switzerland.

The Convent of the Carmelites at Vienna has been prepared for the reception of the Jesuits; and the names of eight ladies are already given who have resolved to abjure the world. One of them will bring the convent a dowry of 80,000 dollars.

It is reported that General Below, who was sent by Prussia to Copenhagen, has just returned, having successfully accomplished his mission. The great activity at present prevailing in the Danish fleet may, therefore, be considered only as an imposing demonstration to Holstein. The *Cologne Gazette* says that an attack is expected.

The *Clanor Publico* of Madrid has undergone the second of eight prosecutions, and been condemned to a fine of 20,000 reals.

Letters from Tarragona mention the escape of nine convicts, who were being conducted to the hulks. Several of them are highwaymen of some renown. The diligence between Malaga and Grenada was attacked, on the 8th instant, by a band of armed men, who fired at the guard and wounded one of the passengers, the Duke of San Lorenzo; after which, according to custom, they obliged every passenger to lie full length in the middle of the road, and submit to be rifled of everything valuable. The Duke of San Lorenzo was left in a little inn by the roadside, and fetched home the next day by his friends. His wound is not dangerous.

The Aranjuez railroad is being rapidly proceeded with, and it is hoped that it will be finished by the time of the Queen's delivery.

Three workmen who were employed at the new Spanish Cortes have been crushed by the fall of a beam. This accident has given occasion for the Carlist journal, which is conducted by priests, to inveigh against the Government's obliging workmen to toil on the Sabbath.

An extensive emigration to Algiers continues from Alicante, Almeria, and Murcia, in consequence of the extreme misery prevailing there.

If we may judge by the arrivals on Monday and Tuesday, the dread of a rupture with this country has greatly diminished in England. About 300 English have come here within the last twenty-four hours. It was time for the tide to flow this way, for the hotel keepers were beginning to complain bitterly both of Lord Palmerston and General La Hitte, without troubling themselves with discussions as to which of the two was right or wrong.—*Paris Correspondent of the Globe*.

The country in the neighbourhood of Dombasle, in the department of the Meurthe, was covered with a heavy fall of snow on Friday last.

The French emigrants in New York celebrated the anniversary of the Republic on the 4th instant. Several of the Italian patriots were present; among them General Avezzana, and Signor Forcellini, formerly the prison-companion of Silvio Pellico.

During the month of April, 15,757 emigrants from Europe arrived at New York.

A collision occurred between two Canadian steamers on Lake Erie a fortnight ago, one of which, with a portion of the twenty-third regiment on board, sank in a few minutes, in eight fathoms of water, and Surgeon Grantham, twenty-four soldiers, and thirteen women and children were drowned.

A New York paper says: "The Legislature of Pennsylvania has recently created fifteen new banks, and granted nearly half-a-dozen divorces. What next?"

Eighteen camels have arrived at New Orleans from Malta. They are destined for one of the overland routes to California.

Intelligence has just been received of an enormous field of ice, 150 miles in length, floating in the Atlantic, about the parallel of latitude 46. The vessel which brings the news of it was entangled for several days amongst the icebergs, some of which were more than 200 yards high from the surface of the water. This early drifting of ice from the Polar seas is considered extremely favourable to the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions. Does it not also account for the coldness of May?

The *Bombay Telegraph* speaks of a tremendous hail-storm near Sattara. The hailstones are described as being as large as cocoa-nuts. Several houses fell, cattle were slain, and several people were killed by the houses falling in. Many large fish were killed in the river also. The natives declare they never saw such hail in their lives.

An incredible number of snakes have made their appearance in Gipps Land, indeed to such an extent that the settlers' lives have been in many instances endangered. Many providential escapes are recorded, and an immense number were killed.—*Adelaide Observer*.

The New South Wales University, about to be established at Sydney, is a remarkable step in the progress of colonial improvement. The cost is estimated at £30,000 for the building, and £5000 for the furnishing. The rector, a professor of classics, is to have £800 a year; the other professors to range from £330 to £400, and £100 is to be allowed for expenses to those who come out from England.

We learn from Persia that the Shah's troops have taken Mesched, the seat of the revolution. It is thought that all Korassan will shortly submit.

The beautiful spire of Norton-by-Gaulby Church, in Leicestershire, was totally destroyed by lightning, on Monday week.

The planet Mercury, which is seldom visible to the naked eye, is now in a position where it may easily be observed on a clear evening.

Dr. Chevalier, of Paris, has invented a disintoxicating potion. It consists of acetate of ammonia dissolved in sugared water. It renders a drunken man immediately sober.

Mr. John Macdonald, of Mansfield Woodhouse, who attained his 100th year last November, will run any man in England, his own weight and age, for any sum. N.B.—No hurdles.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

The farm of Hollowood, in the parish of Lhanbryde, was let the other day to a new tenant—the last occupant having died—at a little more than double the former rent.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* last week:—"Rescue of Sir John Franklin: to the rich and chivalrous. A gentleman, whose claims to common sense, respectability, and talents are corroborated by university distinctions, honorary medals, and works of art and literature, offers to construct for £8000, and in three months, a flying machine, able to travel in the air at the rate of 100 miles per hour. The expense of an experimental model would be £300, and one month's time."

Some few years ago, Mrs. Salter, the widow of a wealthy brewer at Rickmansworth, Herts, provided in her will, that a hoghead of ale should be daily given away by the possessors of the brewery for ever! Accordingly, every morning the ale-barrel is placed on the public road, with an iron ladle by its side, when such of her Majesty's lieges as are not above quaffing a ladleful of stingo in that public manner may be seen wetting the clay, or washing down their eleven o'clock.—*Sussex Express*.

The driver of a coach which journeys between a distant city and Bath, last week received a hint from the ostler of an inn in the suburbs of the latter city, that a common informer was seated on the roof of his coach. Conscious that he had exceeded his licensed number, the knight of the whip resigned the ribbons to the ostler, and hastened to the magistrates, laid an information against himself, was fined £5, and received back one-half (£2 10s.) as the informer's fee. Great was the chagrin of the common informer on presenting himself before the bench for a summons to find that he had been forestalled.—*Bristol Mercury*.

Considerable alarm was caused in the vicinity of Claremont on Monday by the discovery of a fire having broken out in the dining-room of the palace, but it was immediately extinguished before any material damage had taken place. An overheated flue was the cause.

An alarming fire took place at St. George's Hospital on Thursday morning. The flames were first discovered in the drying-room, an apartment thirty or forty feet long, immediately under one of the wards, and, owing to the great quantity of linen which was drying in the room, the flames broke through the back window looking into Tattersall's yard. Several men connected with the yard and stables went to render assistance, and owing to their exertions the flames were prevented from extending beyond the ward in which they commenced; but the heat was so intense that it was found prudent to remove the patients from one or two of the wards. The whole of the contents of the drying-room were destroyed, and the building much damaged. Had it not been for the fact of the ceiling being exceedingly thick and lofty, there is no doubt but the fire would have burnt into the patients' ward.

A cage-like iron railing has been fixed on the top of the railings which surround the capital of the Duke of York's Column. The ironwork is light, but of sufficient strength to prevent persons getting through, and reaches from the uppermost horizontal bar of the perpendicular rails to the summit of the pedestal upon which the statue stands.

Esther Bure, a widow, aged forty-eight years, housekeeper to a Brighton lodging-housekeeper, committed suicide on Monday last, by throwing herself out of her

bedroom window. She had taken offence at some fancied slight on the part of the family, being at the same time in low spirits from some "trouble" relative to a sister. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Mr. Fothergill, honorary secretary to the German refugees, and M. Struve, one of their committee, applied at the Mansion-house, on Thursday, for advice as to the means of obtaining employment for about one hundred poor Germans, who had been expelled from Switzerland on account of their political opinions. They were all industrious artisans. Alderman Gibbs said there were vast numbers of Englishmen in precisely similar circumstances, able and willing to work, but unable to procure it. Since neither their Ambassadors, nor the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress, would help them, he could only advise them to apply to the parish authorities.

A determined battle took place one night last week, between four of the Earl of Derby's gamekeepers and a gang of poachers, fourteen or fifteen in number. Three of the keepers were left for dead, but they are now recovering. The Earl of Derby has offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of any of the offenders.

The paupers in the new City workhouse at Mile-end have been in a state of mutiny during the week, in consequence of an alteration in the dietary, which has reduced the meat days from four in the week to two. The attitude of the paupers is so threatening, that apprehensions are entertained lest they should destroy the costly internal fittings of the house, and it had been thought prudent to call in a garrison of police.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

Another savings bank, that of Market Weighton, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Jeremiah Roantree, draper, an influential member of the Wesleyan society, a local preacher, class leader, and trustee, and a most liberal contributor to all objects connected with the society, has been the agent and manager of the branch establishment for the last fourteen years, and his character was always considered to be beyond suspicion. Last week the directors of the Hull Savings Bank, of which the one at Market Weighton was a branch, sent a deputation over to ascertain how its affairs stood. They have found that, out of £8000 which has passed through Mr. Roantree's hands, there is a deficiency of £1900. In addition to this defalcation, it is said that his other liabilities amount to £3000. The amount of deposits in the Hull Bank will enable the trustees to pay the depositors 15s. in the pound.

Robert Hardiman, a hatter, was charged, at the Thames-street Police-office, on Thursday, with assaulting the police; and John Moore, a general dealer, Joseph Bravo, a tailor, and Amelia Corrigan, were charged with inciting the mob to rescue Hardiman. Since the discharge from custody of the woman Barker, who was recently accused of the murder of an infant, the issue of her self and a man named Bailey, the house in which they live has been beset by a mob of persons, who were only restrained from breaking in by the exertions of the police. The prisoners, having made themselves remarkable by their opposition to the constables on duty at the house, were fined in sums varying from £2 to 10s. each. Since this Bailey and Barker have quitted their lodging. To do this they were obliged to call for the assistance of the police to protect them from the assaults of the mob. The constables are still employed in protecting the house and furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. Boreham, a farmer and his wife, residing at Billericay, who were lately committed to the Essex Sessions for most inhuman cruelty to Eliza Walter, a union-workhouse child, were placed at the bar at the Town-hall, Chelmsford, on Wednesday. Upon the indictment being read over to them, contrary to general expectation, both prisoners pleaded guilty. The case was one of a very aggravated nature. One night the prisoner and his wife were from home late, and came home in a state of drunkenness. The poor child, worn out with fatigue, had laid down on a bed and fallen asleep, leaving the candle burning; upon which the female prisoner caused the child to strip herself naked, when herself and husband commenced beating her to such an extent, that her whole body was one mass of bruises and wounds; and so great was the injury, that for several days the life of the poor child was despaired of. The appearance of her body was described as frightful from head to foot, to say nothing of the attendant indecent and revolting circumstances. The chairman, on the part of the magistrates present, expressed their horror and detestation of the cruelty to which this poor helpless and inoffensive child had been subjected, and should mark their sense of it by fining them jointly in the sum of £50.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.

(From the Registrar-General's Returns.)

In the week ending last Saturday, 880 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts; a mortality which is still less than the average corrected for increase of population, but shows a disposition to increase on the low rate of mortality that has been observed during the previous three weeks. A gradual rise is apparent in recent returns; for since the third week of April the numbers have been successively 803, 829, 857, 810. Taking the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1840-9, it appears that last week's mortality was greater than in any corresponding week of 1840-6, but less than in any of 1847-9; and that the actual average of the ten weeks was 838, or, raised in the ratio of the population, 947, compared with which latter number the present decrease amounts to 67.

The mean height of the barometer in the week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.817 in.; the mean temperature was 49.2 deg., less than the average of the same week in 7 years by 3.2 deg. On three days of the week, namely, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the mean temperatures were so much as from 6 to 9 degrees below the averages of the several days.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, May 25.

An attack was made upon the assessed and window taxes, last evening, by Mr. BLACKSTONE, who moved that the additional duty of 10 per cent., which was imposed in 1840, should be abolished. That addition had been made because the revenue was falling off at that time, and now that the income of the country was considerably greater than the expenditure, he could not see why it should be any longer retained.

Sir CHARLES WOOD opposed the motion. It did not signify much on what grounds the tax had been originally imposed. It yielded £300,000 to the revenue, and was, upon the whole, liable to less objection than any tax which could be proposed as a substitute.

Mr. BANKES and Sir G. PEACHELL both spoke against the window-tax, which, they insisted, must soon be given up. On a division the motion was negatived by 130 to 65.

Mr. B. COCHRANE accused Lord Palmerston of having seriously injured the interests of Great Britain by his mischievous foreign policy.

"He wanted to have some explanation of the policy which injured us so materially in the opinion of all, and so diminished our influence. The noble lord should say what his intentions were when he sent Lord Minto into Italy—when he revolutionized every kingdom there—Naples, Rome, Tuscany, Piedmont. When Lord Minto upheld the revolutionary party in every one of those countries, they were told it was for the sake of giving free institutions to the people, and that England should exercise her just influence on Italy. Good God! what had been the result? (Hear, hear.) Where was the influence of England now? She had none—none whatever. Where were the liberal institutions of which they had heard? Why, the policy of the noble lord had overthrown every chance of liberal institutions and of free government in those countries. He had rendered them unfit for it. (Hear, hear.) 'France and England against the world,' was the maxim of Napoleon. The noble lord had now lost France, and we stood isolated among the nations of Europe without a single ally, and without one friendly power. Such was the result of the policy carried out by the noble lord. The noble lord said night that we must be prepared to recognize any Government in France, and indeed his policy led him (Mr. Cochrane) to think that the Government the noble lord would most readily recognize would be a Government which he hoped they would never see in France, and one which this country ought never, directly or indirectly, to sanction—the government of such men as Barbès and Sobrier. In every country of Europe they looked to the noble lord as the supporter of republican opinions—in every country they regarded the intervention of Lord Palmerston and the mission of Lord Minto as the source of revolutions." (Hear, hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON declined to follow Mr. Cochrane over the wide field which he had travelled. He could not help remarking, however, that the speech of that gentleman tempted him to alter the opinion he had entertained, that it was desirable for English gentlemen to travel into other countries, since they became thereby better acquainted with foreign affairs; for Mr. Cochrane seemed to be as slenderly informed in this respect as before he went abroad. He declined to follow that gentleman in the large ground over which he had ranged; but, with reference to Lord Minto's mission, to which he had adverted, he recommended him study the Blue Books. The object of that mission was, not to stimulate revolution, as Mr. Cochrane had suggested, but that his lordship should advise such of the Italian Governments as desired our advice as to those temperate reforms which, it was believed, would save them from revolutions; and in his opinion, if the advice which Lord Minto was instructed to offer, when asked for, had been generally followed, many disastrous events would not have taken place. As an example of the salutary effects of this advice, the noble lord mentioned that of Sardinia.

Lord C. HAMILTON having referred to the aggressive acts of the King of Sardinia,

Lord PALMERSTON said, so far from the aggression of Sardinia upon the Lombard territory of Austria having been advised by Her Majesty's Government, the official papers proved that they had remonstrated repeatedly against that proceeding.

Among other votes in the Committee of Supply last evening, there was one

"For £14,672 to defray the expense of making an ornamental enclosure, and forming a public garden in front of Buckingham Palace. The items of which the total amount was composed were:—Removal of the marble arch and making enclosure in front of the Palace, £10,172; groundwork of garden, &c., £3500; commission for designs, superintendence, &c., £550; and clerk of works' salary, £350; total, £14,672."

In the course of some conversation on the projected improvements, Sir CHARLES WOOD said it was proposed that the marble arch should be moved down to opposite the entrance into the Stable-yard, and be placed so as to stand across the centre mail in the park, and form the commencement of a formal approach to Buckingham Palace. An iron railing

would be substituted for the great hoarding in front of the Palace, and on each side of the arch there will be an ornamental garden open to the public. Mr. OSBORNE moved the postponement of the vote till an estimate of the whole outlay was laid before the House. After a short conversation, the vote was withdrawn for the present.

The discussion on the Electoral Law was resumed in the French National Assembly on Thursday. First, however, M. Victor Hugo replied to the insults of MM. de Montalembert and De Lasteyrie; who charged him with tergiversation. Since his boyhood, when he had addressed some verses to the Duke de Bordeaux, he had never recognized any monarch above the sovereign people. If he were to recur to reprisals he would reproach M. de Montalembert with having deserted the cause of Poland and liberty.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT sneered at M. Hugo for taking twenty-four hours to reply to him.

He had heard M. Hugo in the Court of Peers address the most nauseous adulation to King Louis Philippe. After the overthrow of that Sovereign he had congratulated the people of Paris on having burnt the throne of the "Old King," who had conferred on him the dignity of peer of France! M. Hugo had reproached the majority with not knowing the east from the west. He should not address such a reproach to M. Hugo, for nobody knew better the rising and setting sun. (*Loud applause.*) M. Hugo now foresaw the victory of Socialism, and should his anticipations be realized, the Genius of Evil will not have a more fervent voter. If ever, which God forbid, despotism should rise on the ruins of dishonoured liberty, he would be the first to offer the victorious operatives the fulsome praise he has addressed to two dynasties.

M. HUGO rose again:—

"I asked for facts, and not for words. I defied any one to bring forward a single fact against me, and I do so again. Has the honourable gentleman forgotten his own proclamation to the workmen after 1848? He has done a strange thing in speaking of my language as a peer of France; for the occasion to which he refers was a secret deliberation that ought not to be made public. (*Movement.*) Since that gentleman has lifted up the veil, I will say that it was when the King had been fired at, and when two other members and myself desired to have the man's life saved."

THE PRESIDENT: "The consultations of a secret deliberation ought not to be revealed in this manner." (*A Voice:* and M. de Montalembert:) "M. de Montalembert was certainly wrong in mentioning it."

M. HUGO: "I am accused of being a fugitive from my former party, but I defy any one to deny that I have always defended the cause of the people." (*Hear, hear.*)

A member here handed up a journal to the honourable representative, directing his attention to its contents.

M. HUGO: "The Assembly may judge of the accusations brought against me, when I declare that the journal is of the year 1818, exactly when I was fifteen years of age."

M. Hugo concluded by observing that there was this difference between M. Montalembert and himself—he (M. V. Hugo) knew no other sovereign but the people, whilst M. de Montalembert obeyed no other sovereign than the Pope—(*Loud laughter and applause on the Left.*)

This incident having terminated, the Assembly decided, by a majority of 462 to 227, that it should proceed to the discussion of the articles of the Electoral Bill.

The President announced that thirty-seven amendments had been placed in his hands—(*Murmurs.*)

M. de Lamartine was the first speaker.

"He said that the impatience of improving, and the exaggeration of the evil, had induced the Government to prepare the new Electoral Law. That impatience, he was sorry to say, had destroyed more Governments than it had saved. He had himself suggested various ameliorations in the organization of universal suffrage, but he proposed that their realization should be postponed until the legal period, when the constitution may be revised. In his opinion the new Electoral Law, besides being destructive of the Republic, would ultimately prove fatal to society and civilization. He then denounced various acts of the Government, denoting their anti-Republican tendency, and amongst others the permission granted to the director of one of the theatres to bring out a play entitled *Monck*, that ideal of traitors. ('What did Monck do?' inquired a member on the Right.) M. Lamartine, having satisfied the interrupter, told him in conclusion that he would not have dared to ask him such a question two years ago. ('*Bravos*' on the Left.) M. de Lamartine then passed in review the two last years, and concluded that France had been saved by universal suffrage. He maintained energetically that Socialism, in the bad, envious, detestable sense, had not made one convert in that Assembly; and he reproached the majority with wishing to establish a *solidarité* between the bad Socialists and the Opposition members who wished for an enlightened progress. In this sense he was against touching universal suffrage. But he recommended patience to the people. The people had committed errors, and ought to accept the law as the momentary expiation of them. There remained to the people the justice of their cause and time, and these two elements would be crowned with victory. That was

better than the fatal right of insurrection and the refusal of taxes, which would be a domestic insurrection."

M. BAROCHÉ replied, and the debate was adjourned on the motion of M. Jules Favre.

Telegraphic despatches from Rodiz, Rennes, and Montpelier, speak of Republican demonstrations amongst the soldiery quartered in these places, but not of a nature to excite alarm. There are also rumours of agitation in the old Legitimist provinces of the west, Brittany and La Vendée, incited by the adherents of Henry V.

The *Times* publishes a telegraphic despatch from its correspondent at Berlin, to the effect that a pistol had been fired at his Majesty the King of Prussia at the moment when the King was in the act of starting for Potsdam at twelve o'clock on the 22nd instant. The bullet inflicted a slight injury on the lower arm. His Majesty is, however, as well as may be expected under the circumstances. The attempted assassin was immediately arrested. His name is Sefeloge. He was formerly a sergeant in the artillery of the Guards. The British and French Ambassadors immediately waited on his Majesty to congratulate him on his escape.

In the Frankfort Congress, on the proposition of Count Thun, it has been resolved to fix a date for the accession of the States which have not yet attended the Congress. If before it expires they do not send their representatives, they will be considered as bound by the decisions of the Congress. This would have led to a serious contest if the princes of the Prussian Bund had not determined to give their presence at Frankfort, in spite of their protest against the proceeding of the Congress.

Five judges of the Court of the district of Oppeln, in Prussia, who refused to pronounce sentence in the case of Count Reichenback, tried before them for high treason, have been proceeded against for a breach of duty under the disciplinary code of the Prussian Department of Justice. They refused to pronounce sentence because they believed themselves incompetent to try a case that belonged to another court, and they undertook the trial only at the express command of their district superior. They tried the case, a mere administrative act; but they would not give sentence, that being a judicial function in which they considered themselves free. It being a case of discipline, of course there was no jury; it was tried before five superior judges of the province. The penalty, had they been found guilty, is dismissal from office, but they were all fully acquitted. It is the first attempt of the Government to enforce the new law of discipline over its legal officers, and it has failed.

General Bem has been hanged in effigy at Vienna. That is, his name, inscribed on a board, was suspended from the gallows. That of Kossuth and some of his coadjutors, who have been condemned in *contumaciam*, will be treated in the same way at Buda.

According to ancient custom the banns of marriage between the Prince Royal of Sweden and Norway and the Princess of the Netherlands were publicly proclaimed on the steps of the Senate House of the Hague, on the 20th instant.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold has written to the *Times*, proposing that, if the Poet-Laureateship be abolished, the office shall be replaced by a Wardenship of the House of Shakspeare.

The clerk of the West-Ham Union has been lodged in Ilford gaol, on account of defalcations, amounting, it is said, to more than £1000. He has been clerk to the guardians since 1836, and is seventy years of age.

A meeting of the Protectionist interest of Berkshire was held in the Town-hall of Wokingford on Thursday, Mr. Duffield in the chair. Lord Stanhope delivered a lengthy speech in advocacy of a return to protection, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting in a similar strain. The resolutions were carried unanimously.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, arrived on Friday at Southampton. She brought the crews of the brig Horatio, and the schooner Scipio lost on the 18th, the latter had foundered off Vigo. On the arrival of the Pacha at Cadiz, a person came on board and demanded the mails on behalf of the Spanish government. The Admiralty agent refused to give them up, and landed the mails as usual. On his landing, a note from the consul was placed in his hand, authorising him to give up charge, which he immediately did, and proceeded towards the consulate, and on passing through the gates he was arrested, notwithstanding that he was in his English uniform, and confined as a prisoner. In reply to his demand for an explanation, he was informed that he was there by order of the civil governor. On the arrival of Mr. Brackenbury, authorised by her Majesty's consul to act for him, he was told that the Admiralty agent had been given in charge for resisting the Post-office authorities, and refusing to be searched, both of which charges were perfectly false. He was searched, and nothing found on his person, and he was then marched as a prisoner to the civil governor; but, on arriving there, was again marched back, with an order that he was to remain there until he heard from him; and, after a detention of two hours and a half, an order came by an aide-de-camp of the military governor for his immediate liberation. Fortunately, an officer in the Spanish service and a captain of the Royal Artillery was present, and witnessed the whole of this gross insult to an Admiralty agent.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1850.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in its eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

PALMERSTON IN HIS DECLINE.

PALMERSTON is going; the active Minister who has so often succeeded in putting Europe into hot water, is waning. He has just been preparing materials for vast blue books in the contest with France about the Greek affair. In duration and elaboration it may vie with some of his greatest achievements—with the American boundary question of 1828, or the Levant question of 1840. It is conducted after his usual fashion, a sort of pleasant audacity of manner, combining frankness with boldness of assertion and exorbitancy of demand; making concessions which, by a verbal sleight of hand, are converted into reserved positions or encroachments, and constituting throughout a complicated tissue of delusion. The failure is not seen in any want of activity or zest, but it is painfully discernible in the utter futility of the successes achieved. To make this clear we must briefly recapitulate a few of the diplomatic victories.

Besides an interview with M. de Monthérat on the 2nd of February, a series of interviews with M. Drouyn de Lhuys began on the 5th of February, and continued to the 15th of May. Lord Palmerston first took up the position that as the existence of Greece was not at all at stake,—as the British Government did not wish to make a conquest of that country,—there was no necessity to inform France of the proceedings, or to admit third parties to the affair. When M. Drouyn de Lhuys remonstrated against this isolated position, especially as the threatened attack on Sapienza and Cervi involved a territorial question, and France had joined England in the guarantee of Grecian independence, Lord Palmerston shifted his position and declined the friendly mediation of France on the ground that M. Thouvenel, the French Minister in Greece, "had made up his mind on the subject in a manner which rendered the part of mediator or arbitrator impossible;" and when that hostile animus was repudiated, Lord Palmerston began to negotiate the note by which M. Drouyn de Lhuys was to offer the mediation of France: he succeeded in making it not an "arbitration," but "a friendly mediation"—an interposition of "good offices." He evaded any promise to return the ships already seized, and he adjourned the question of the two islands. These achievements were effected on the 9th of February. On the 11th, when M. Drouyn de Lhuys asked for an official recognition of the offer, Lord Palmerston put him off with "some excuse about the slowness inherent in the manner of proceeding at the Foreign-office." The formal note was sent on the 12th of February. The instructions to Admiral Parker were put off from time to time; they were to have been sent by courier on the 7th; they were not sent till the 15th; and then, in lieu of an order for suspending coercion, the phrase was—"From the present Admiral Parker must not add to the stringency of the measures which he is now taking."

Early in the correspondence Lord Palmerston succeeded in setting forth a list of the English claims, beginning with the compensation claims of Mr. Finlay and Senhor Pacifico. At first he wanted to establish the position that England, having once made such claims, could not recede from them, and that the duty of the French mediator was necessarily limited to the endeavour at procuring, in a friendly manner, the terms which England was prepared to obtain by force; or, as M. Drouyn de Lhuys phrased it, "to the passing of the accounts from the English to the Greek Government." When M. Drouyn de Lhuys contested this position, Lord Palmerston effected a remarkable series of successes: he first obtained the compensation for Mr. Finlay and Senhor Pacifico to be admitted in blank; then he named five thousand, or even as low a sum as four thousand

sand pounds, for Senhor Pacifico, which would have been equivalent to about £6000 for all the claims; then he filled up the blank for all compensation claims at £8500 (230,000 drachmas), having forgotten the "interest"! This was in lieu of the £35,000 or £40,000 which Mr. Wyse had originally demanded, but it exceeded the sum which even Lord Normanby thought just, and that which Mr. Wyse himself had demanded in later negotiations, namely, 180,000 drachmas.

But the greatest success remained to the last. On the 8th of May Lord Palmerston said—"I think that the convention which we have drawn up here will arrive at Athens before anything has been done to prevent its being put into execution. Things will not go on so quickly as General de la Hitte seems to think. * * * All will be arranged." But it became known in Paris on the 9th of May that on the 28th of April the courier had not arrived, coercive measures had been resumed, and the Greek Government had yielded. The British envoy in Greece, as M. de la Hitte says, "positively knew that an arrangement had been nearly concluded between the Cabinets of London and Paris," and M. Gros had not "broken off" the negotiations, but had merely suspended them, awaiting the arrival of further instructions. Lord Palmerston, however, chose to say that M. Gros had "broken off" the negotiations, and that the British Government must maintain the ultimatum which Mr. Wyse had proposed and the Greek Government had accepted. The negotiations between Lord Palmerston and M. Drouyn de Lhuys terminated in two long interviews on the 14th and 15th of May, lasting five and three hours respectively. The British Minister repeated that it was M. Gros who had broken off the negotiations, and that that gentleman had confounded an "arbitration" with "good offices." On the 15th of May M. Drouyn de Lhuys left London, recalled by his own Government.

Looking back upon this long campaign of words and notes, we see the elderly Viscount busied in a sort of caricature of his former achievements: it is the manner of old, but life and substance are wanting. He is risking the embroilment of Europe to promote the higgling of a Portuguese Jew and a long-headed Scotchman. He lays elaborate plans to trap the French negotiator, and succeeds because the utter frivolity of his object must have escaped suspicion. The Minister of England engages himself for days in devices by which he seems to be forwarding an agreement with our neighbouring ally, while he is preparing verbal quibbles through which to defeat the whole negotiation. He succeeds in reserving for himself a loophole to make an attack on the islands of Cervi and Sapientia, some day, and to get up a new quarrel with France. He succeeds in making M. Drouyn de Lhuys believe that he has sent off certain instructions to Mr. Wyse and Admiral Parker, whereas it appears that he has sent other instructions. He manages to despatch his own courier too late, a cunning device which seems to have cost no end of trouble and equivocation; he manages, by repeated shufflings, to record a claim on behalf of the Portuguese Jew and others more exorbitant than that backed by his own representative in Paris or Athens; he manages to convert a squabble with the paltry Government of Greece into a grave rupture between the Governments of France and England about nothing. The objects which he proposes to himself are utterly vague: the means by which he succeeds are such as could not have been suspected in a gentleman, nay, in a straightforward honest man of whatsoever class, or even, perhaps, in a diplomatist. His successes are of a kind to be valueless either to a statesman or a gentleman; his victory is a defeat for himself, an embarrassment to his colleagues, a disgrace to his country. Even the parts which he has before exhibited—the smartness of repartee, the capacity for placing his antagonist in an absurd or difficult position—are wanting throughout the negotiation. The closeness of reasoning remains with M. de la Hitte, the dignity with M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Lord Palmerston cuts the figure of a jockey in the witness-box during the trial of a horse-warranty case; his tricks are only tricks, his repartees are not smart.

The exhibition is deplorable. One seeks a solution in the Peerage—"Born in 1784." There it is. The Viscount is getting old. Not that his years are full,—but he has expended life with an open hand.

Sooth to say, it is not only in the Foreign Department that a certain senility reigns over us. We must admit that we are under a Government of the

past. In this year of grace 1850, we are still under a "Reform Bill" Cabinet. Our official statesmen are, at least, elderly; the very boys amongst them are some forty-eight years of age. If not old, they are used up. Earl Grey for example, is only forty-eight; he once had a liberal and colonial reputation; but he came to the end of it years ago, and is now retained in office by virtue of a reminiscence. Sir George Grey is in as good keeping as any of them, and he is only fifty-one. Lord Carlisle is still the youth of 1830, and still preserves the freshness of his Reform Bill Liberalism. Sir Charles Wood at fifty, exhibits signs of intellectual ossification. Lord John Russell is only fifty-eight, but though he has tried his hand at Suffrage Bills, and Jew Bills, and other measures to disprove his "finality," he cannot get beyond Reform or Test and Corporation Repeal. Perhaps it was lack of youth which made him neglect to rise from his seat when the Protectionist Deputation waited upon him: the uncharitable farmers imputed it to Bedford pride or Russell rudeness. Lord Lansdowne consented the other night to be the mouth-piece among the Peers, of these Palmerstonian equivocations respecting Greece, but Lord Lansdowne is now seventy—not what he has been. When we complain that there is no movement in public affairs, we are too apt to forget that we are under a clique of such old boys; men not always old by the calendar, but all of them exhausted in the contests of the last generation. Hence is it that in a day when social reform is becoming a subject of general discussion, we have at home nothing better going forward with official cognizance than a mockery of the Reform Bill agitations, and that after the revolutions of 1848, the conduct of our foreign affairs has shrunk to an anile burlesque on the intrigues of 1840.

SENTIMENT IN POLITICS.

A CORRESPONDENT protesting last week against an opinion we proclaimed respecting Malthusianism, hurled at our heads the crushing sarcasm of "sentimentalism." We accept the sarcasm with unmitigated serenity. We are sentimentalists. We proclaimed it in our prospectus; and have done our utmost in every number of the *Leader* to make it evident that our grand object is to restore if possible heart-feeling to politics—to rouse men to generous motives better worthy of their better natures than the miserable traffickings and subterfuges which now pass current under that name. Nothing great was ever yet done by a man or a nation that had not some sentiment lying at the bottom of it. Masses of men are seldom moved except by a sentiment. And when we reflect how large a proportion of our actions depends upon sentiment, and see how wretchedly imperfect that philosophy must be which does not take the sentiments into account, we must see the necessity for including the sentiments in our politics. Politics is but the science of human nature in masses: it is social science, and must be subordinate to the laws which regulate men. Now, if you cannot get man's life without a large proportion of sentiment, how are you to get the nation's life without it?

But let us understand each other. There is sentimentalism which is absurd and imbecile; there is sentimentalism which is powerful and exalted. There is the sentimentalism of the German student, who, with flowing ringlets and imperfect teeth, calls upon the Universe as "his bride"; there is the sentimentalism conveyed in capricious syntax and very hard words in "the last new novel." But, we presume our stern correspondent does not mean to accuse the *Leader* of that species of imbecility. He protests against our "making feeling or moral sense the test of truth—the criterion of a law of nature." If he means that we are not to solve problems in mathematics by any Theory of the Moral Sentiments, nor to arrest the course of the planets by a passionate tirade full of points of exclamation, we perfectly concur in the protest; but if he means that we are not to bring all political or social questions to a moral test, we tell him he has mistaken our aim. Nothing that our moral sense revolts against shall have our political approbation. Call it sentimentalism if you will; we are not to be turned aside by an epithet.

To take the case in point. We object to the theory of Malthus on moral grounds: we call it a social blasphemy, and as such refuse to accept it. Whereupon we are told that we make moral sense the criterion of a law of nature. Not so. In Malthus there are two distinct points—a moral point, and an hypothesis purporting to be a law of

nature. Now, against the conclusion drawn from that hypothesis, namely, that of "preventive checks," whether moral or physical—we oppose the unequivocal verdict of our most powerful feelings which are outraged by such a conclusion. We say it is revolting, therefore untrue. We are aware of the evils of over-crowded population (there is no over population yet) and do not see any immediate issue from those evils; but the issue offered by the Malthusians we indignantly reject as immoral. Respecting the second point, or that which Malthus asserts to be a law of nature, namely, that human beings multiply in a geometrical ratio, while food only multiplies in an arithmetical ratio, our answer is—the assertion is false. It has been accepted as a truth even by those who most rebelled against its consequences. It has been shown, as we shall shortly explain, that it has been accepted too hastily, and that it is not true. Meanwhile we may say: It is not the law of nature we oppose on moral grounds, but the political theory founded on that hypothetical law; and to tell us that the application of a moral test to such questions is sentimentalism, is only giving a vague name to our very distinct purpose.

EMIGRATION AND "SURPLUS LABOUR."

AMONG the innumerable blue-books which are regularly furnished by Parliament for the bewilderment of rural Members and the edification of painstaking statisticians, we have seldom met with one more interesting and suggestive than the annual report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. Few of us who hear or read can repel a deep interest in the great many-shaped condition of the emigration question; we note with solicitude the ebb and flow of our population, even use not blunting our interest; nor can we resist the sense of increasing astonishment, year by year, as this annual report recounts the marvellous rate at which the human tide continues flowing towards America and our Australian colonies. Had Malthus been alive in 1850 he would have required to modify his gloomy conclusion that emigration is unable to provide an adequate remedy for the evils arising from a crowded state of the labour market. At the time when he made the last corrections in his *Essay on Population*, the annual emigration from Great Britain and Ireland did not exceed 20,000. Last year it amounted to fifteen times that number, the total emigration having reached 299,498 persons in 1849. This is the largest number which has ever yet left the United Kingdom in one year, although 1847 and 1848 were certainly both very remarkable years compared with any previous period. The aggregate emigration for the last three years amounted to 805,857, which is not very far short of the ordinary increase of population in the United Kingdom.

In the course of some remarks on the enormous emigration of the last three years, the *Daily News* expresses its satisfaction at the removal of so vast a number of the unemployed population, and ventures to doubt whether the drain has not been great enough, so far as Great Britain is concerned:—

"It does not appear," says our contemporary, "that any increased stimulus to emigration from England and Scotland is at present desirable. The public mind has been familiarized with the idea of emigrating; there exists rather a predisposition to emigrate in considerable numbers, and to this healthy, spontaneous impulse we may safely leave the task of carrying off our redundant population."

Now, we should like to know what class of the community the writer of this article was thinking of when he concluded, that no increased stimulus to emigration is desirable? Has he forgotten the condition of the great bulk of the agricultural population, who are mere day labourers, having no land they can call their own, and who are unable to earn more than 8s. or 9s. a week, simply because the supply of labour in that department is far beyond the demand? Has he not heard of the 30,000 needlewomen in London who are striving to obtain a living, but cannot, because the excessive competition for work has reduced wages far below the starvation point? Is he not aware that there are still some 250,000 handloom weavers in this island, the greater number of whom can with the utmost difficulty earn as much as will keep soul and body together? Surely all these, with the four or five millions dependent upon them, must be anxious to see emigration going on at a still greater rate than it has yet done. Nor is it merely the working classes, who are too numerous to obtain con-

stant employment at good wages; the class immediately above them is not in a much better condition. Every business as well as every trade is overstocked with competitors, eagerly struggling to keep themselves from falling into that horrible gulf of poverty and destitution into which they see so many of their neighbours falling. The writer in the *Daily News* believes that all this want of employment and excessive competition will rapidly disappear, under the benignant auspices of free trade, which, "by extending our commerce will enable a much denser population to inhabit the country." But what ground is there for believing that any probable extension of commerce, or any other immediately available measure, will do anything more, at the very utmost, than find work for the rapid increase of population which is constantly going on? We can see none, and, therefore, we feel persuaded that if Government is still to act on the same *laissez faire* policy as it has hitherto done, we shall have the same chronic state of pauperism as at present, the same overcrowded condition of the labour market, the same deadly competition with all its attendant evils, economical, social, and moral. We do not say that emigration is a sufficient cure for all these evils, or that it ought to be rightly regarded as a sure "cure" for any evil; but viewing it as the readiest means of removing the worst, and of putting us in the way of extrication from those which remain, it is the most effective tool in the hands of Government, and officials must hold themselves responsible for neglecting to make the most of it.

Had Mr. Charles Buller lived a few years longer we might have seen some attempts to organize a comprehensive scheme for the cure of involuntary idleness at home on the part of some 200,000 able-bodied paupers, by means of reproductive labour in home colonies, with provision for enabling the classes who are least wanted here to find a brisk demand for their labour in our transmarine colonies, where they would instantly become our best customers for British manufactures. Unfortunately, however, the doctrine of *Laissez-faire* still reigns paramount in the minds of Free-traders, and, therefore, they encourage the stand-still policy of Government on this question as on many others. Among the middle classes, also, the same paralyzing doctrine holds dominion. It is only through the active movement of the working class that we can look for the exercise of any healthy influence upon Government in this direction. The working men are gradually beginning to see that National Education—Industrial Schools—Reproductive Labour for Paupers—and a truly National Emigration Scheme, are the first links in that chain by which they are destined, at no distant period, we trust, to be raised from their present wretched state of misery and placed in that position which they ought to occupy.

SOCIALISM.

SYSTEMATIC Socialists separate from us on this cardinal point:—That, whereas *they* pretend to be able, on a given day, to change society and set their scheme in operation, *we* proclaim not a *system*, but a *doctrine*, which, if taken up by all the thoughtful intellects of the country, must work its way, and call forth the arrangements capable of satisfying the progressive wants of their day. We by no means wish to force upon men a system they repel; nor do we desire Governments to turn experimentalists. We wish to give the People the power of developing a system of their own. Society is a growth, not a transplantation.

Those who oppose Socialism—as well as those who oppose progress in every shape—take advantage of this admission, that society is a growth, to recommend a rigorous abstinence from all radical changes. "Gently," they say, "step by step, let us go slowly and sure, but do not quit the beaten track; do not seek elsewhere for assistance." They believe that all we desire will come, if we do but give it *time*. To these well-meaning plausibilities we put three questions:—Would any *gradual* improvement of the art of writing have led to the invention of printing, or have superseded its necessity? Would any modifications of the old stage-coach have given us the railway? And if the introduction of a new force, a new element, is necessary to constitute any great change in the arts, upon what ground do you deny the necessity in politics? Now, co-operation is to political economy the *new element* which the moveable types of Johannes Faust were to the art of writing, or what steam-power is to horse-power. Take that force, study its nature, its applications, and its varieties,

and you will change society by "gradual improvements."

Among the advantages of such a position as that assumed by the *Leader* is this inestimable advantage, that we force earnest thinkers, who would treat socialist *systems* with contempt, to look at the doctrine steadily; and, as we saw last week in Mr. Newman's thoughtful letter in our Open Council, whenever such intellects do consider the subject, they inevitably fall more or less into Socialist views. Mr. Newman says he dares not call himself a Socialist. But that is because with Socialism he connects certain ideas of violence and tyranny. Yet to our minds it is quite clear that the tendencies of his political creed are Socialist; and no one has contributed more effectively to the discussion than he who shows that the Socialist doctrine is to be applied to partnership of industry, the extension of family ties, and the formation of *associated villages*. These ideas are the application of the associative principle to the development of society out of existing institutions.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

ANOTHER of those painful exhibitions of spurious philanthropy for which England is so famous, took place on Monday last, when a multitude of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Willis's Rooms, in aid of the "Society for Promoting the Early Education and Improvement of the Children of Negroes and of People of Colour in the British West Indies." There is more than absurdity in this white-kid-glove system of evangelizing the heathen. There is worse than folly in this "Mission to the Negroes." While hundreds and thousands of our fellow-subjects are living in the grossest habits of vice and bestiality,—while diseases, which our care could prevent, decimate the poor, and every filthy custom and foul usage stamps out the very likeness of humanity from their souls,—while debauching influences, which need but a vigorous wish from the upper classes to be cleared away, are heaped up thick and rank about them—like wild beasts penned out from an alien race—while the condition of our own people is a shame and a curse to our land—"ladies and gentlemen" weep over the ignorance of the negroes, and money flows that the heathen may be christianized. Does it never occur to these sentimental advocates of universal love, that near at home—close by their sides—polluting the atmosphere which they breathe so delicately, and poisoning the blood that supplies the very heart of society—does it never occur to them that they have left their proper work lying untouched while they thus chase a phantom and pursue an idea? Are there no mothers living in physical and moral filth such as cannot be spoken of? Are there no children young and impressionable, growing up in an Augean stable of vice and brutality which no one attempts to cleanse? Are there no men sinking down for want of help to the lowest depths of degradation? Are Englishmen all virtuous, and English homes all perfect, that such sympathy should be lavished on the negroes? Well may the angels weep at the fantastic tricks of man! Well may it be said that the way of the rich man is perilous; for the criminal neglect of his duties, and the self-blinding adoption of chimeras instead, has ever been his condemnation and his sin. It may be answered that the neglect of one duty does not qualify the neglect of another; that because thousands of our people are left in entire ignorance, and because every rational effort to educate them is multiplied by prejudice and bigotry, the negroes of the West Indies also ought not to be so disregarded, and that being subjects of the empire they demanded the privileges of their country. All this may be said, and with some show of truth. On other grounds, then, we will argue against this absurd society and others of like nature, showing the utter futility of the means by which it attempts to work out a great law.

Christianity was the product of an advanced state of civilization. Imperfect truly, but still advancing beyond its predecessor. The blood-thirstiness of the Jewish ritual was exchanged for the milder laws of a loving nature; while a still later development spiritualized those simple social decrees which Christ gave out. The metaphysics of Saint Paul, and the platonic rhapsodies of Saint John, were alike evolved from the material core of the Sermon on the Mount. Fearlessly, then, we assert that men in the low state of intellectual development of the negroes are not fitted to receive the abstract and refined dogmas essential to Christianity in the correct *clerical* sense of that word, though not perhaps in the equivocating sense

in which the word is now so abundantly employed. Still less so when we remember the characters of the Christians who have subdued them, and the class of moral vices and physical diseases which they have bequeathed. The most obtuse among these negroes may well understand the stress laid by the Europeans on faith in Christ—faith without works according to some, faith proved by works according to others, but, in all, faith only as the leader to eternal salvation. For he cannot but see both the necessity and the policy of some purely intellectual process, which shall annul the positive evil of their lives. For himself, simple, ignorant, and innocent, he does no wrong that he knows to be wrong, and he cannot, therefore, understand the use of a dogmatic salvation for himself. Besides, the intellectual organization of a race must first be developed before it is possible to engraft anything of an intellectual doctrine on it. This is not to be done by mere instructive education, or by teaching a spiritual creed. Practical arts, social improvements, the stout administration of mild laws, the inculcation, by the influence of example and the moral pressure of superiority, of a purer code of morals—all this would civilize the negroes, but not the distribution of Bibles, or the insisting on a spiritual faith as the only guarantee of good.

The newspaper report of this meeting says that the room was "numerously attended by ladies." It may sound uncharitable, but we venture to assert that nine-tenths of these dilettanti protectresses of the negroes perfectly ignore the condition of their own poor—pass by a hovel with disdain—sweep over the pathway of a fallen sister with contempt—avoid the misery and crime at home that clamour for "salvation." We repudiate the false philanthropy that passes over St. Giles's to expatiate in Timbuctoo; we reject the superstition that places all races in such equal rank as to make a like teaching efficacious in the same degree, and we pronounce ourselves inimical to the display of false feeling and the promulgation of pernicious errors which "fashionable" missions and Exeter-hall meetings inculcate as the divine law.

But there is a reason for this preference of the remote to the near,—a reason with more vice in it than might be supposed from the aspect of trifling on the surface. To improve the condition of the people is a task glorious, but difficult and hazardous, because the perplexities of the process are great and the consequences momentous. Holiday philanthropists are better pleased with the glory if they can have it without the difficulty or hazard. To attempt the civilization of the people at home involves at least these two perilous responsibilities: it ought to be made effectual, which demands immense strength and will in the reformer; and if effectual, the people may grow too strong for charity—not an agreeable idea to the charitable of the kid-glove school. The remoter field offers these peculiar advantages: the very remoteness is an excuse for being ineffectual; and even, if by chance the reformers were to incur the responsibility of unexpected effectualness, there will not be much to fear in London from the dark demagogues of the Antilles. Timid charity, therefore, will always incline to expend its zeal upon the distant—offering its succour to wild want with a long pole.

PROTECTIONIST RESOURCES.

It would seem that the Protectionists are fain to confess their weakness, in some districts that ought to own their predominancy, by resorting to the lowest kind of warfare. A correspondent in Cambridgeshire informs us that in his district the Protectionist leaders are endeavouring to induce the farmers to adopt a system of exclusive trading:—"Farmers must not purchase goods of a Free-trader; nay, if the shopkeeper be neutral, if he be not loud in his demonstrations in favour of protection he is a doomed man. But, further still, the farmer is not to deal with a tradesman who takes in a free-trade journal! A regular crusade is preached against the opposition press. Public-house keepers are warned, upon pain of losing the farmers' custom, not to take in the *Independent Press*; a paper suspected of free-trade predilections, which advocates the readjustment of rents and the reduction of taxation as a recompense to the tenant-farmer for the loss of protection, and, in consequence, is viewed with great disfavour by the 'leaders,' who are chiefly of the landlord class. Then, again, there has been an attempt to reduce the salaries of public officers, to a most vexatious amount, in order to 'meet the times.' The board of guardians of the Ely Union had voted a considerable reduction in the salaries of their officers which, however, the Poor-law board very properly refused to ratify. It is hinted that this blow was aimed at their clerk, who is a

Free-trader. The same body have decided that the Union advertisements shall in future only be inserted in the Protectionist paper, although the Free-trade organ can boast of a much larger circulation. At the last meeting of the Bedford Level corporation, consisting principally of farmers, an attempt was made to withdraw the advertisements from the *Independent Press*; but at that meeting the proposition could not be entertained, so that it will probably be renewed at no distant date. The same corporation have also decided upon a reduction of salaries, and in this instance the resolution will no doubt be carried out. Notwithstanding all these measures I hear of no converts being gained to their cause." Cromwell was a Bedford-Leveller: Free-trade could scarcely have been a question in his day, at least according to modern lights, or he would probably have been a Protectionist; but most certainly he would have found out some kind of warfare more vigorous and more exalted than that adopted by his colleagues of 1850.



Open Council.

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profit by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

RELIGIOUS FEDERATION.

Rectory, Burton by Lincoln, May 21, 1850.

DEAR SIR,—Religious unity is, by most thoughtful minds, held to be the great want of the day: this want acknowledged, it is the part of earnest men to do their best to satisfy it. Mr. Thomas asks how this can be done; and, with somewhat of sarcasm, says he shall "be glad to know how we are all to be united under *one* creed." I would suggest to him that such is not required for the attainment of unity, which (and not *uniformity*, which Mr. Thomas seems to confound with it) is what we *must* attain before we can approach our social evils with any hope of remedying them, and, consequently, what we are employed in seeking after. We can attain it, I believe, only by carrying out the federative or associative principle in things religious as well as in things secular. The power which federated states derive through their union for imperial purposes could be gained by the different religious bodies through a similar combination. On matters of faith and practice peculiar to each they might debate in their own separate convocations, synods, conferences, or assemblies; while, for matters of universal tendency and importance, a conclave might be held, to which could be sent delegates from each church, sect, or party, and at which might be debated the best and most effectual mode of carrying out, in practice, that great principle in which all religionists, whatever their speculative differences, will be found to agree—*Love to God, and, for his sake, to man*. The advantages of such a general conclave would be incalculable; while no possible danger of animosity could arise in the discussion of measures for the physical, mental, and moral improvement of mankind.

I may be asked what test should be required of such sects as might claim to enter, as members, this confederation. To this I would reply *no test whatever*. The obligation of membership should be to submit harmoniously, in matters of general government, to the decisions of the majority, and to work energetically in the task of carrying them into practice. The fact of any body of men wishing to send representatives to such a conclave would be presumption of its being sufficiently imbued with the religious spirit to be entitled to do so.

The first effect of such a conclave meeting in earnestness and charity would be a speedy and powerful impulse on all operations for the good of society. Sanitary reforms, educational movements, efforts in favour of the overworked and underpaid, &c., would be carried on with that energy which *united force* alone can produce. The second and no less important effect would be the production of a tolerant and candid judgment of each other on the part of the delegates, and eventually on that of the parties delegating them, which would lead to a kind and liberal appreciation of each others' faith, and grounds for entertaining it; and, thus, to an agreement on matters of speculative opinion far closer than exists

at present, even though the *one creed* be not accepted, with the want of which Mr. Thomas taunts us religionists, and which I deem impossible to be universally received, except by a perpetual miraculous interference, which would take away all zest from expectation and all value from faith.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours most faithfully,
EDMUND R. LARKEN.

FRUITS OF COMPETITION.

Dundee, May 15, 1850.

SIR,—From the competitive state of society every one suffers. The poor suffer actual want; the rich, the fear of want. The efforts of the labourer and artisan are directed to this one object,—to keep away want. Yet in this struggle he is rarely successful. Born and brought up among this class, I can truly say that I never saw in our own or our neighbour's families sufficient food of good quality, sufficient clothing, or sufficient furniture and house accommodation; to say nothing of books, music, and education. It was sometimes better, sometimes worse, but never up to the mark.

I have since struggled into another sphere, where by my industry I can procure sufficient bodily comforts. But I have only exchanged actual want, for the fear of it. This leads me to save all I can to provide for the necessities of age and the wants of my children. All around me show by their actions that they experience the same feeling. All are trying to build around themselves a wall of gold to keep want out. I am thought a very prudent man for so doing. But this lauded prudence has a freezing effect on the milk of human kindness. Every destitute fellow creature that I meet seems to say "Give me part of your wealth." To whom I am obliged to reply, "I dare not." This is very uncomfortable. It chills my blood to think of the thousands who are struggling to take the bread out of other people's mouths. As long as competition is the basis of society this must continue. The feeble in body or mind must suffer want; and the strong, though they get the lion's share, must suffer the fear of it.

Coöperation would destroy this evil, and ensure, even to the weak, the blessings of employment, and a participation in the fruits of industry. This is one reason why I am a Socialist. Homo.

DEFENCE OF SOCIALISM.

May 23, 1850.

SIR,—In your Open Council of last Saturday I read with much interest a letter signed "S. W. Newman." One or two points in it surprised me. I shall state them, not for purposes of criticism or confutation: my sole object is information. Mr. Newman seems to think that your Socialism is still obscure, you have not sufficiently defined it. He says that "the actual violence of the Parisian Communists in June, 1848, the calamitous results of the public workshops, and the vague talk (which certainly may mean violent revolution when possible) in which English Socialists indulge," gives your readers a claim upon you for a more explicit renunciation of all compulsory Socialism.

The statements here made by Mr. Newman appear to me incorrect, and, if so, they ought not to pass unquestioned, inasmuch as they contain heavy charges against large bodies of men, men, too, whom the candid ought not to asperse through carelessness, seeing that the uncandid are over apt to do that bad work by evil intention.

I beg, therefore, to ask Mr. Newman through you, whether the public workshops of Paris were instituted by the Socialists as an experiment, partially or otherwise, of their principles; or whether they were not rather called into existence by the Provisional Government through the instrumentality of M. Marie with the intention, in some measure, of bringing Socialism into disesteem with the public?

I also ask whether the June revolution was not the result of angry impatience, through the disappointment of their hopes, on the part of the starving masses, not an attempt on the part of the Socialists to force the adoption of their theories upon a people unprepared for them?

And, lastly, I would ask Mr. Newman to name the English Socialists whose vague talk might be taken to mean revolution when possible? I am a Socialist of fifteen years' standing, and have given Socialism much consideration. I have read the works that explain it, and have listened to the speeches delivered for its enforcement, and my deliberately-formed conclusion is, that the Socialists above all other men (the Quakers perhaps excepted) deprecate violent revolution as an agent of change, and rely implicitly, with no wavering of faith whatever, on the force of ideas for the accomplishment of their designs. My experience has convinced me that the English Socialists, whenever a proper opportunity offered itself, denounced violence, not vaguely, but directly and pointedly. As to what Mr. Newman calls *compulsory* Socialism, I protest I never heard of such a thing except as an unfounded accusation made against Socialists by those who opposed them. Per-

haps Mr. Newman, as an act of justice, will reconsider this matter, and give his countrymen the result of his enquiry. I remain truly yours,
L. J.

COMMUNISM AND EDUCATION.

Rhyddyn Isaa, May 20, 1850.

SIR,—I am concerned, as one interested in the cause of Progress, to see the error into which the *Leader* is falling in its Communistic ideas. Its ideas are those of despairing, and not healthful, philanthropists. Now, if there is any party which has reason to do battle with the ignorance and wretchedness of our country in a spirit of hope and confidence it is ours. We must bate neither heart nor jot of hope, but cry onward and upward; but true to the line, and we must and shall conquer. But the *Leader*

Sits down upon the ground

And tells sad stories of the death of kings,—

with enemies to encounter and social evils to overcome, requiring a strong arm and a cool brain. It says, in effect, we have tried every remedy, used every means to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow man—there is only one refuge, one haven, to fly to,—Communism in some form or another.

Now, sir, it appears to me that, so far from its being a sorrowful puzzle to behold the wretchedness and degradation of so large a portion of our countrymen, it is a matter of wonder and congratulation that they are not worse. And we are led to the conclusion that there is an upward force and buoyancy in the national character, under the most adverse circumstances, that only requires fair play to use and breathe a purer moral atmosphere. Look, sir, at the system, and can you wonder at the results? If a congress of the powers of darkness has met to devise a code of laws, conventional and statute, for the express purpose of degrading the majority of a nation in the social scale, they could not have matched those of our own land. Until yesterday the bread-tax fostered actual scarcity. The land, that raw material of a nation's greatness, creating a self-respect almost universal with its possession, is made hard to buy and sell, instead of being as free of tenure and exchange as every other gift of God; and the whole island is parcelled out among a half per cent. of its inhabitants. A poor man must rise with a very millstone round his neck. He would be sober and temperate, and the innocent beverage which forms his morning and evening meal, and is the material of cheerful gatherings of neighbours and friends, is taxed at a rate which quadruples its fair value. He would wash and be clean, and his very soap pays its merciless dole, and he cannot purify himself from natural filth under a penalty of some thirty per cent. on soap. He would read the wondrous scroll of events taking place about him, the record of a nation's footsteps, in the columns of a newspaper, and create the sympathy of a fellow man and citizen, and his journal is taxed with the same crushing load. He stands idle in the market-place,—no man hiring him,—and with ready hands, but aching heart, would make known his need in the columns of the paper, and that is finable, too. The whole system keeps him down; the vice dice of his fortune are loaded; and he is doomed to a life whose dreary vegetation is only chequered by the dreams in intoxication. In the very opening lines of the Lancashire Public School Association's address, recorded in your columns, there is one sorrowful key to this terrible Pandora's box. "Fellow-countrymen, nearly one-half of this great nation is unable to read and write." Now it seems but reasonable, first of all, to grapple with that terrible fact, to try and make wiser that terrible "half." It cannot be denied that ignorance, distress, and crime, go hand in hand. The *Leader* cannot deny it; yet it says in effect, some form of Communism is inevitable, and straightway "falls into a dream."

Sir, the *Leader* has a noble field to work in—a plough to put its hand to—a stern stubble field to go through, which will yet give a noble harvest. Let it urge on with might and main the new movement born in the practical, yet abused, Manchester school, which heralds a mighty revolution, a new and noble order of things. Let it cry, educate, in spite of sect and party. Enfranchise, in spite of ignorant and selfish fear. Unfetter trade, disregarding old and time-honoured monopolies. Make your fellow-countryman an educated man, and not an illiterate hind; give him facility to have and to hold; train him to habits of self-respect; and let him have what is his due in justice as well as humanity, and your task is done. Let its cry be Educate, Enfranchise, and Untax, and leave the result fearlessly in the hands of the people themselves, and it will not be disappointed.

I am, yours truly,

J. H. R.

THE GORHAM CASE.—The judgment of the Queen's council is well enough for the nonce, but all the world perceives that it is a juggle, alike disgraceful to the church that must brook it, and to the head of the church that was compelled to give it. They could not heal the wound, and durst not probe it, so they skinned it over for a season.—*British Quarterly Review*.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

As weeks pass the Laureateship becomes more and more the subject of speculation, and fresh candidates are put forward. The *Daily News* gives circulation to the suggestion of a Poetess being the proper person to hold office under a Queen; the *Morning Post* prints a letter recommending the claims of THOMAS MILLER (the basket-maker). Why the delay takes place in filling up the appointment, or whether the office is to be abolished, are questions vainly asked: perhaps the Whitsun holidays may furnish an answer.

Among the light gossip of the day, the authorship of anonymous novels is frequently a topic of interest when the novels are of sufficient importance to make people care who wrote them; at present, *The Initials* has that honour. Some lay it to the door of Mrs. EASTLAKE (late Miss RIGBY, famous for her lively *Quarterly Review* articles, and her *Letters from the Baltic*); to which others object that her residence in Germany has not been sufficiently long to furnish her with materials for so minute a picture of German life; and thereupon the objectors declare it must be Miss KEIR GRANT, the authoress of *Niufa*, an intensely German novel written by her originally in German. Other names are mentioned, but considering that *Jane Eyre* was attributed first to THACKERAY and then to Lord MORPETH (!) it may be imagined how much confidence we place in the confident assertions of the gossips.

Among the new books, Colonel CHESNEY'S *Expedition to Survey the Euphrates and the Tigris*, must occupy the attention of a certain public, as one of the most important that has been given to the world for some time. A notice of it will be found in another part of this number. From a cursory inspection of Dr. BIGSBY'S *Shoe and Canoe; or, Pictures of Travel in the Canadas*, we anticipate an animated, well informed, and impartial survey of colonial life and scenery.

The French do not often pay us the compliment of taking our fictions and farces as we take theirs, and when they do choose, their choice is an enigma. The *Constitutionnel* has passed into the hands of GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, and the first feuilleton published under his auspices is from an English novel, and what novel? *The Woodman*, by the omniscient G. P. R. JAMES!

HONORÉ DE BALZAC has been silent for some time. His marriage with *une grande dame Russe* has unhappily (for us) rendered unnecessary that marvellous fecundity with which he was so often reproached, and which he answered by that exquisite naïveté: "they reproach me with my fecundity, as if the fecundity of Nature were not greater!"—Nature and M. DE BALZAC! However, it appears that his productiveness was regulated rather by the wants of his purse than by any necessity for producing; and his marriage has kept him silent; perhaps he is meditating a new *Physiologie du mariage*! In default of something new from his pen the manager of the *Gaîté* thought him 't would be a good speculation to revive *Vautrin*, that *drame* which created so much scandal, and in which LEMAITRE, who played the *forçat*, caricatured the highest person in the realm in a flagrant manner. *Vautrin* was interdicted. BALZAC expostulated, wrote prefaces, diatribes, and uttered *bon mots*: all in vain. He declared *Vautrin* was the expression of a great social truth. People would not have *Vautrin*. In revenge BALZAC dragged him through a variety of volumes: he had fallen in love with this insolent incarnation of vice, and insisted on presenting him at all hazards. The manager, knowing BALZAC'S predilections, revived the said drama. It was damned. Whereupon BALZAC writes from Dresden protesting against the iniquity of performing his piece during his absence, and threatens law proceedings. It is a fair question: if *Vautrin* had succeeded, would the author have been so irritated?

In the last *Conseiller du Peuple* there is a reply by LAMARTINE to the article by CROKER in the *Quarterly Review*, on the History of 1848—an article made up, it is said, with the assistance of the journal of LOUIS PHILIPPE.

NEWMAN'S PHASES OF FAITH.

Phases of Faith; or, Passages from the History of my own Creed. By Francis William Newman. John Chapman.

THERE is something to our minds inexpressibly solemn and affecting in this simple, earnest, unequivocal narrative of the conflicts of a human soul with the mysteries of faith and the oppressions of dogma. Since St. Augustine wrote his *Confessions* there has been no such honest work; for if that of Rousseau is more intensely interesting from the variety of its psychological revelations and its magnificence of style, it wants the purity and earnestness which are the fascinations of this. Treating of his own life, his own spiritual struggles, he is less egotistical than many who write of others. Nowhere by artifices of style, nor by insinuations which adroitly lure the attention, does he call your thoughts from the great subject he is discussing to the personality of the writer. He preaches from the texts of his own experience, but he sounds no trumpet on his own behalf. He depicts the various phases of a believing inquiring soul, but without any of those self-glorifications and complacent reflections which disfigure and disgrace the religious confessions of all other writers we are acquainted with. And in treating of these subjects, which admit of more equivocation than any other, to his great honour, be it said, that he has throughout spoken in the sincerest plainness, neither attempting to conceal the full force of his objections nor treating the opinions of others with insolence.

Phases of Faith is the story of a mind naturally reverential and pious, fostered by early training into the Evangelical school of thinking, and slowly emerging therefrom in the course of long years of painstaking inquiry, and gradual enlargement of view, passing through attempts after a more primitive Christianity, through Calvinism, which is abandoned as neither Evangelical nor true—through the Religion of the Letter—through that of Faith received upon tradition—and, finally, discovering History to be no part of Religion at all, and that Religion in the shape of accredited dogma, passing from one generation to another, is a thing to be renounced entirely, man's own conscience being the sole monitor he is to listen to in such an argument. Thus, while one Newman passes slowly onwards from Oxford to Rome, and accepts as the final stage of human inquiry that intellectual bondage which delivers up private judgment, and reposes on the petrified formulas of a Church, the other Newman, starting from the same point, passes on to illimitable freedom, to the denial of all "established" Religion, and reposes on the indestructible instincts of the soul.

Established creeds have had no such terrible assault as this; for its attacks are not from without but from within. The assaults are not the sarcasms of exasperated "infidels," nor the merciless syllogisms of negative thinkers; these the defenders of religion have found means to answer—or to vilify. Moreover the protection afforded by the natural repugnance of men to have their creeds assaulted has been very great. But in the *Phases of Faith* we follow the slow progress of doubt upwards, from points of apparently the most trivial nature to those of vital consequence. It is a *believer* whom we follow; not an assailant. He believes that the most orthodox believe; he begins with doubts such as the orthodox permit, yet gradually he unfolds such a state of weakness in the orthodox creed that it is difficult to see how any sincere mind can refuse his conclusions. Had we not worked out our emancipation years ago this book would have emancipated us.

The nature of the book and the conclusions it sets forth, will prevent the great majority—if not all—of our contemporaries from adequately noticing it; we propose, therefore, to examine its contents at greater length than is necessary for other works, which get more ample notice from ordinary journals.

The first period Mr. Newman entitles his *Youthful Creed*:—

"I first began to read religious books at school, and especially the Bible, when I was eleven years old; and almost immediately commenced a habit of secret prayer. But it was not until I was fourteen that I gained any definite idea of a 'scheme of doctrine,' or could have been called a 'converted person' by one of the Evangelical School. My religion then certainly exerted a great general influence over my conduct; for I soon underwent various persecution from my schoolfellows on account of it: the worst kind consisted in their deliberate attempts to corrupt me."

He had early doubts indeed respecting the doctrine of election which he could not reconcile with the

idea of God's justice, but he silenced them with the hope that light would one day descend upon him. "Such was the beginning and foundation of my faith—an unhesitating unconditional acceptance of whatever was found in the Bible." At sixteen he was confirmed by Dr. Howley, the Bishop of London. "Everything in the service was solemn to me except the Bishop: he seemed to me a *made-up* man, and a mere pageant." Nor was this the only disturbing influence for he observed that the questions put to him were only such as tested his *memory*, not his *faith*, and therein he felt how wide the chasm which separated the High from the Low Church, and how impossible it was for him to sympathize with those who imagined forms could command the spirit.

He went to Oxford. Small doubts on minor points occasionally troubled him, but on the whole he remained within the most rigid orthodoxy:—

"Of more immediate practical importance to me was the controversy concerning Infant Baptism. For several years together I had been more or less conversant with the arguments adduced for the practice; and at this time I read Wall's defence of it, which was the book specially recommended at Oxford. The perusal brought to a head the doubts which had at an earlier period flitted over my mind. Wall's historical attempt to trace Infant Baptism up to the apostles seemed to me a clear failure; and if he failed, then who was likely to succeed? The arguments from Scripture had never recommended themselves to me. Even allowing that they might confirm, they certainly could not suggest and establish the practice. It now appeared that there was no basis at all; indeed, several of the arguments struck me as cutting the other way. 'Suffer little children to come unto me,' was urged as decisive; but it occurred to me that the disciples would not have scolded the little children away, if they had ever been accustomed to baptize them. Wall also, if I remember aright, declares that the children of proselytes were baptized by the Jews; and deduces that, unless the contrary were stated, we must assume that also Christ's disciples baptized children; but I reflected that the baptism of John was one of 'repentance,' and, therefore, could not have been administered to infants; which (if precedent is to guide us) afforded the truer presumption concerning Christian baptism. Prepossessions being thus overthrown, when I read the apostolic epistles with a view to this special question, the proof so multiplied against the Church doctrine, that I did not see what was left to be said for it. I talked much and freely of this, as of most other topics, with equals in age, who took interest in religious questions; but the more the matters were discussed, the more decidedly impossible it seemed to maintain that the popular Church views were apostolic."

It is apropos of this that Mr. Newman first mentions his brother the Reverend John Henry Newman:—

"As a warm-hearted and generous brother, who exercised towards me paternal cares, I esteemed him and felt a deep gratitude; as a man of various culture and peculiar genius, I admired and was proud of him; but my doctrinal religion impeded my loving him as much as he deserved, and even justified my feeling some distrust of him. He never showed any strong attraction towards those whom I regarded as spiritual persons: on the contrary, I thought him stiff and cold towards them. Moreover, soon after his ordination, he had startled and distressed me by adopting the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration; and in rapid succession worked out views which I regarded as full-blown 'Popery.' I speak of the years 1823-6: it is strange to think that twenty years more had to pass before he learnt the place to which his doctrines belonged."

"In the earliest period of my Oxford residence I fell into uneasy collision with him concerning Episcopal powers. I had on one occasion dropt something disrespectful against bishops or a bishop;—something which, if it had been said about a clergyman, would have passed unnoticed; but my brother checked and reproved me, as I thought, very unconstructively,—for 'wanting reverence towards bishops.' I knew not then, and I know not now, why bishops, as such, should be more revered than common clergymen; or clergymen, as such, more than common men. In the world I expected pomp and vain show and formality and counterfeits; but of the Church, as Christ's own kingdom, I demanded reality and could not digest legal fictions. I saw round me what sort of young men were preparing to be clergymen: I knew the attractions of family 'livings' and fellowships, and of a respectable position and undiminished hopes of preferment. I farther knew, that when youths had become clergymen through a great variety of mixed motives, bishops were selected out of these clergy on avowedly political grounds; it therefore amazed me how a man of good sense should be able to set up a duty of religious veneration towards bishops. I was willing to honour a Lord Bishop as a peer of Parliament; but his office was to me no guarantee of spiritual eminence.—To find my brother thus stop my mouth, was a puzzle; and impeded all free speech towards him. In fact, I very soon left off the attempt at intimate religious intercourse with him, or asking counsel as of one who could sympathize."

Unable to find in his brother the guidance he needed, he threw himself upon God, "resolved to follow the light which He might give":—

"When the period arrived for taking my Bachelor's degree, it was requisite again to sign the Thirty-nine Articles, and I now found myself embarrassed by the question of Infant Baptism. One of the articles contains the following words: 'The baptism of young chil-

dren is in any wise to be retained, as most agreeable to the institution of Christ." I was unable to conceal from myself that I did not believe this sentence; and I was on the point of refusing to take my degree. I overcame my scruples by considering, 1. That concerning this doctrine I had no active disbelief on which I would take any practical step; as I felt myself too young to make any counter-declaration: 2. That it had no possible practical meaning to me, since I could not be called on to baptize, nor to give a child for baptism. Thus I persuaded myself. Yet I had not an easy conscience; nor can I now defend my compromise: for I believe that my repugnance to Infant Baptism was really intense, and my conviction that it is unapostolic as strong then as now. The topic of my 'youth' was irrelevant; for if I was not too young to subscribe, I was not too young to refuse subscription: The argument that the article was 'unpractical' to me, goes to prove, that if I were ordered by a despot to qualify myself for a place in the Church by solemnly renouncing the first book of Euclid as false, I might do so without any loss of moral dignity. Altogether this humiliating affair showed me what a trap for the conscience these subscriptions are: how comfortably they are passed while the intellect is torpid or immature, or where the conscience is callous, but how they undermine truthfulness in the active thinker, and torture the sensitiveness of the tender-minded. As long as they are maintained, in church or university, these institutions exert a positive influence to deprave or eject those who ought to be their most useful and honoured members."

It then began to dawn upon him that all his dreams about becoming a minister of the Church were hopeless; for even should he learn to accept the doctrine of Infant Baptism, the greater difficulty of Baptismal Regeneration remained behind:—

"Besides the great subject of Baptismal Regeneration, the entire episcopal theory and practice offended me. How little favourably I was impressed, when a boy, by the lawn sleeves, wig, artificial voice and manner of the Bishop of London, I have already said; but in six years more, reading and observation had intensely confirmed my first auguries. It was clear beyond denial, that for a century after the death of Edward VI. the bishops were the tools of court-bigotry, and often owed their highest promotions to base subservience. After the Revolution the Episcopal order (on a rough and general view) might be described as a body of supine persons, known to the public only as a dead weight against all change that was distasteful to the civil power. In the last century and a half the nation was often afflicted with sensual royalty, bloody wars, venal statesmen, corrupt constituencies, bribery and violence at elections, flagitious drunkenness pervading all ranks, and insinuating itself into colleges and rectories. The prisons of the country had been in a most disgraceful state; the fairs and wakes were scenes of rude debauchery, and the theatres were—still, in this nineteenth century—whispered to be haunts of the most debasing immorality. I could not learn that any bishop had ever taken the lead in denouncing these iniquities: nor that when any man or class of men rose to denounce them, the Episcopal Order failed to throw itself into the breach to defend corruption by at least passive resistance. Neither Howard, Wesley, and Whitfield, nor yet Clarkson, Wilberforce, or Romilly, could boast of the episcopal bench as an ally against inhuman or immoral practices. Our oppressions in India, and our sanction to the most cruel superstitions of the natives, led to no outcry from the Bishops. Under their patronage the two old societies of the Church had gone to sleep until aroused by the Church Missionary and Bible Societies, which were opposed by the Bishops. Their policy seemed to be to do nothing until somebody else was likely to do it; upon which they at last joined the movement in order to damp its energy, and get some credit from it. Now what were Bishops for but to be the originators and energetic organs of all pious and good works? And what were they in the House of Lords for, if not to set a higher tone of purity, justice, and truth? And if they never did this, but weighed down those who attempted it, was not that a condemnation (not, perhaps, of all possible Episcopacy but) of Episcopacy as it exists in England? If such a thing as a moral argument for Christianity was admitted as valid, surely the above was a moral argument against English prelacy."

A year after taking his degree he studied Paley's *Horæ Pauline* which produced a considerable effect upon him:—

"About this time I had also begun to think that the old writers called Fathers deserved but a small fraction of the reverence which is awarded to them. I had been strongly urged to read Chrysostom's work on the Priesthood, by one who regarded it as a suitable preparation for holy orders; and I did read it. But I not only thought it inflated, and without moral depth, but what was far worse, I encountered in it a deliberate defence of falsehood in the cause of the Church. A vague memory remains on my mind, that he has a sentence which sums up his doctrine as *καλὸν ψεύδος καλὸν χρέμα*, 'a fine lie is a fine thing.' It is certainly to this effect. I rose from the treatise in disgust, and for the first time sympathized with Gibbon; and argued that if he had spoken with moral indignation, instead of pompous sarcasm, against the frauds of the ancient 'Fathers,' his blows would have fallen far more heavily on Christianity itself."

"I also, with much effort and no profit, read the apostolic Fathers. Of these Clement alone seemed to me respectable, and even he to write only what I could myself have written, with Paul and Peter to serve as a model. But for Barnabas and Hermas I felt a contempt so profound that I could hardly believe them genuine. On the whole this reading greatly exalted my sense of the unapproachable greatness of the New Testament. The

moral chasm between it and the very earliest Christian writers seemed to me so vast, as only to be accounted for by the doctrine in which all spiritual men (as I thought) unhesitatingly agreed, that the New Testament was dictated by the immediate action of the Holy Spirit. The infatuation of those, who, after this, rested on the Councils, was to me unintelligible. Thus the Bible in its simplicity became only the more all-ruling to my judgment, because I could find no articles, no church decrees, and no apostolic individual, whose rule over my understanding or conscience I could bear. Such may be conveniently regarded as the first period of my creed."

The interest of this first section is purely preparatory. It was necessary to the force of the succeeding sections that we should distinctly understand the ground from which the opinions were reared, that we should see the timid trustfulness of a faith first putting forth its feelers in quest of truth and shrinking back again alarmed at its own temerity, before we saw it rising and rising, strengthened by sincerity, emancipated by courage. As a picture of one phase of a religious mind it is transparently beautiful; as a preparation for the phases which succeed it is artistically effective; as a mere chapter of autobiography it is interesting.

In succeeding numbers we shall proceed with our analysis of its contents.

CLARK'S SUMMER IN SPAIN.

Gazpacho; or, Summer Months in Spain. By William George Clark, M.A. J. W. Parker.

GAZPACHO is a Spanish soup made of bread, potherbs, oil, and water. "Its materials are easily come by, and its concoction requires no skill"; hence the name chosen by Mr. Clark for his unpretending and agreeable volume. Impossible to be more unaffectedly modest than the author of this work; and, like many other modest people, he turns out on acquaintance to be a charming companion, better informed than many who have loud pretensions.

Mr. Clark took but a rapid survey of Spain. It was a tour of mere pleasure; and his book pretends to give no more than a faithful reflection of Spain as it appeared to him. It presents no formidable statistics, no political speculations. He does not settle the "European question." He does not enquire into the commercial and agricultural resources of the country. An English gentleman with an open eye, a keen perception, a gay, humorous spirit, a manly straightforwardness, and the best of all travelling requisites, the disposition to be pleased—this is what we see in *Gazpacho*; and this gives the narrative its peculiarity.

In Burgos he bethought him of the necessity of taking a *siesta*, but, although Burgos is generally as silent as the tomb, the *posada* in which he found himself happened to be the one noisy place to be found there:—

"Stairs creaked, doors banged, knives clattered, women screamed, and, worse than all, an incense-smoke of fried oil and garlic spread into every nook and corner. Your true Castilian never does anything quickly and quietly. He knows no medium between apathy and fuss; and the tumult of the one (when he is roused) equals the quietude of the other. When the 'he' is a 'she,' the same holds true, *à fortiori*. Now, in this establishment, the entire *personnel* was female. Sleep was impossible, so I resolved to dine with the Santander diligence at two. The waitresses, with a ferocity quite appalling, flung on the table a profusion of strong meats, entirely unknown to the Cis-pyrenean cuisine. Every kind of meat was brought to a horrid uniformity by a thick disguise of garlic. But (as I afterwards discovered) even garlic is nothing when you're used to it. The passengers contrived to eat enormously, maintaining the while a stately and dignified reserve. As for me, if I did not satisfy my appetite, I at least received a lesson in manners: I had dined with half-a-dozen Dukes Humphrey and their duchesses."

Bull-fights and Spain are as inseparable in thought as beefsteaks and an Englishman; accordingly, Mr. Clark gives us his animated description for the thousand and first time. But he also describes another kind of bull-fight, which will have more novelty for the reader:—

"One day I was present at a *fúncion de novillos*—a kind of juvenile bull-fight, in which young beasts are brought to be bullied, and if possible killed, by young men. It is a kind of parody of a real bull-fight—nothing of its pomp and circumstance, and danger; a farce instead of a tragedy—very grotesque and ludicrous. For instance, a man in night-gown and night-cap is brought in upon a bed, shamming sickness, and is placed in the middle of the arena. Then a young bull, with his horns sheathed in corks, is let in; of course he rushes at the only prominent object—the bed, and turns it over and over, the sick man taking care so to dispose the mattresses and bolsters, that the animal may spend his fury upon them and not upon him."

"At another time several men are set upright in round wicker baskets, about five feet high, with neither top nor bottom. The bull charges these, one after the other,

knocks them down, and rolls them along with his horns. It is great fun to watch the evident perplexity of the beast when he sees their spontaneous motion. Then, when his back is turned, the attendants jump over the barrier, and set the baskets on their legs again; and the same joke is repeated till one is tired of it."

As we before indicated, the tissue of the work is slender enough, but it is embroidered by a gay and humorous fancy. The writer's animal spirits never flag; and, without straining after "fun," there is a constant play of humour in the pages. Here are some specimens of what the volume contains:—

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS.

"The *Heraldo* was then publishing a series of verbose epistles from Italy, the writer of which illustrated the marches and operations of the Spanish forces by a profusion of passages, parallel or divergent, from the Latin classics, showing at every step his own consummate ignorance and assurance. I remember, in one letter, he invoked our old friend Socrates in feigned rapture, as 'Mount Socrates beloved of Ovid and *Prosperpina*!' In the *Clamor* I read another series of letters, written by a Spaniard from London, in which facts and inferences were equally false. The intelligent traveller gave a glowing description of Regent's-park, crowded every afternoon with the carriages of the nobility, each drawn by four horses; of the Opera, where brass buttons and applause were strictly forbidden; of the placards in the streets, announcing that 'the Reverend Wilkinson would repeat, for the fourth time, his favourite sermon on Justification by Faith,' &c. Among his statistical facts he mentioned that 3500 persons had committed suicide in London alone during the year 1848, and proceeded to account for it after his fashion. In conclusion, he proved to his own satisfaction, that 'the English are far from being so advanced in political and social progress as—Nosotros!'"

THEATRE AT MADRID.

"In default of a *soirée*, there was always the theatre to go to. There was only one company then playing, of inferior actors (for all the stars at that season wander about to enlighten the provincial darkness). Be the acting never so bad, it is always a good lesson in Spanish. This company had adjourned during the summer, for coolness, to the *Circo del Barquillo*—the Astley's of Madrid; an edifice with wooden walls and canvas roof. All the arrangements are decidedly veterinary. Stalls and loose boxes are fitted up as dressing-rooms for the nonce, and there is a very pervading odour of sawdust. The entrance behind the scenes (that hopeless ambition of the London youth) is here accorded to the whole audience; and between the acts the kings and queens of the stage walk about in their royal robes in the adjoining yard, sipping lemonade or smoking cigarettes, utterly regardless of dramatic effect. The comedy in Castilian is generally followed by a dance, and that by an Andalusian farce, then another dance and another farce to conclude. As fresh pieces are produced every night, the actors have no time to learn their parts, and thus they repeat, like so many parrots, after the prompter, whose suggestions are audible to the whole house. Apparently the spectators are not critical, and seem to care very little what is done on the stage, except during the ballet. The chief attraction at that time was La Senorita Vargas, a stately southern beauty, with a latent ferocity in her dark eyes that made her look rather like a queen of tragedy than a dancer. Who knows whether she may not become a queen in reality some day? Germany has a few thrones left still."

A DAY IN THE ALHAMBRA.

"Thus, with a book or pencil, one may spend a long day in the Alhambra with much ease and comfort, and not without profit. Strange contrasts meet one's observations. Above, in the branches, are the uncaged birds singing with all their might (a singing-bird is a rarity in Spain); below, a gang of convicts (no rarity) are at work, clanking in their chains. Take the path to the left, and you find a Spanish soldier of the 4th line regiment, keeping guard under the Moorish arch, and an image of the Virgin Mary, under a sentence from the Koran. Pass on, and you stand before the heavy unfinished palace of Charles V., with its stupid unideal plan (a circle inscribed in a square, like a figure out of Euclid), and its recurrence of unvarying ornament. A little side door admits you to the Court of Myrtilles and a new world. You have trod on the magic carpet of Hassan, and have been transported eastward through space, and backward through time, to the city and the reign of Haroun Alraschid! You pass on through the Court of Lions, the Hall of the Abencerrages, &c., names familiar to you from childhood: the whole place, the realisation of many a dream, appears itself scarcely less unsubstantial—so delicate and fragile, that it seems fitted only for the charmed atmosphere of fairy-land; the fierce storms of this earth will surely crush it to atoms;—the fierce heat crumble it into dust. Indeed, the Court of Lions has suffered from an earthquake, and is rudely enough supported by beams, and held together by cramps. May man and time deal tenderly with the remnant!"

STRANGE IGNORANCE.

"He told me some quaint stories illustrative of the ignorance and prejudice still lingering in the land: for instance; one day he was in company with some respectable persons of the middle class, when the conversation turned on an event which had just occurred at Granada. A young man of the Jewish persuasion had avenged the cause of Shylock, by running off with the daughter of a Christian. 'What a shame,' said one; 'very likely the poor innocent children will have tails.' Some sceptic present interposed with a doubt as to whether Jews had tails really or not. The majority held that it was unquestionable; but, as one or two still questioned it, the dispute was referred to Senor Vasquez,

a travelled man. He quietly decided the matter in the affirmative; 'for,' said he, 'when I was in London I saw Baron Rothschild, who is a Jew of a very high caste, and he had a tail as long as my arm.' So the sceptics were silenced, and smoked the cigar of acquiescence."

A NIGHT IN SPAIN.

"On returning to the posada I was shown into a kind of loft with a square aperture for window, which seemed by its appearance to have been in quiet possession of the hens from time immemorial, and was, besides, insufferably close. I tried to convince the good hostess that eggs and chickens were the logical sequence of hens, but in vain; so I was obliged to content myself with bread and fruit, and wine, as aforesaid. I had a table and chair set out upon the flat roof, which commanded a grand view of the whole wild district, ridge upon ridge, and valley beyond valley. Here and there, high up in the lap of some great, grim, brown and grey mountain, was perched a white hamlet, with its own green fringe of orchard,—and through a gap in the ridge towards the south-east, I could see the deep blue Mediterranean, and I could even make out some sails upon it, as they glittered against the rising moon. Meanwhile I was rather pestered with three old women, who surrounded the table, taking huge delight in seeing me eat, and asking various questions—such as, whether England was in France? and what I had done to my hair to make it brown?"

"About an hour after nightfall the various members of the family disposed themselves to sleep upon the roof, and I, thinking men's company better than hens', followed their example, and lay down close to the table, on which remained some relics of supper. In the middle of the night I was awakened by a stealthy step close by me, and, looking up, I saw a strange wild figure of a man, all in rags. He was walking to and fro beside the table, evidently hankering after the viands thereon. At last he pounced upon them, and began coolly to break the bread and dip it in the wine. Before devouring each morsel, he held it up towards the moon at arm's length, and, waving it to and fro, muttered, 'Thanks be unto thee, O Madonna, most holy.' I was amused at his thus breaking two commandments, and thanking the Virgin Mary or the moon, whichever it might be, by whose countenance he was stealing; but as he looked very lean and poor, I did not interrupt his feast by any sign of wakefulness."

CHESNEY'S EUPHRATES.

The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, carried on by Order of the British Government, and Commanded by Colonel Chesney, with numerous Maps, Charts, Plates, and Woodcuts. In 4 vols. Vols. I. II., large 8vo. Longman and Co.

MODERN Europe has of late years produced a class of men who possess and unite the rare qualities of the soldier, the traveller, and the scholar—men distinguished alike by a thirst for knowledge, a sterling common sense, a high-toned self-respect, and a most indomitable spirit of enterprise, by the gentleman's hatred of pedantry and cant blended with a noble ambition of being useful to their country, whilst promoting the progress of science. Colonel Chesney has at once taken a place in the foremost rank among men of this stamp. He has proved himself, by a steady perseverance during many long years of labour, by his generous self-devotion, by his decision and tact, to be equal to the most critical emergencies, and, by his gracefully modest but manly and able narrative, to the more delicate and difficult trial of recording his own innumerable observations and astonishing success.

Colonel Chesney commanded the expedition sent by Government destined to survey the comparative advantages of the proposed lines to India by the Euphrates and by the Red Sea, and his object is to give a full account of this expedition. But his devotedness to science and rare comprehensive view of his subject have induced him to fill the two first magnificent volumes now published with the complete geography and history of the countries with which the rivers Euphrates and Tigris have been intimately connected from the earliest times. The first volume, therefore, is purely geographical. But geography, in its advanced state, as it is studied and understood by Colonel Chesney, requires a double knowledge of our globe; either in its primitive, natural, and permanent state, or in its state, as it were, artificial and changing, with reference to nations and governments; it is, therefore, physical or political. The colonel, assisted by the labours of the ancients, and all the treasures of modern science, has given in his first volume, a complete geography, at once general and comparative, of Asia; but he has not, like Danville formerly, prepared in his library all his arrangements and details on a country never seen by the author; he has had the advantage, by his long personal observations, of correcting and verifying the assertions of others and his own conjectures, and then he has more legitimate claims than any of his predecessors or contemporaries to give the public an historical geography of Asia,

with all its characteristic relations, in reference to the history of nature and of humanity.

The work commences by a minute description of the four principal rivers of Western Asia. The importance attached to such a subject must be, in our time, obvious to all; not only all great rivers have a poetical character in civilization, but they are, above all, like the pulsations of the arteries of the globe; they formed, in the origin, the powerful impulse which caused humanity to emerge from a confused, massive state, and raised it to the individuality of a nation and a state. The expedition for the survey of the Euphrates and the Tigris, had a great civilizing object. Many novel details are given on the soundings, the borings, and the course, especially, of the Euphrates and the Tigris; afterwards the full description of Tran and its several provinces is replete with singularly interesting researches on the many circumstances which tend to ascertain the primeval seat of the human race. Then follow the descriptions of Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, Arabia, &c., with valuable dissertations on the connection, at different periods, between Asia and Europe, with respect to literature and science, and also on their productions and social state; in truth, everything that can characterize the fertility and peculiarities of that beautiful land, along with the nature of its inhabitants. In short, this first volume is a most complete and perfect geographical encyclopædia of the countries lying between the rivers Nile and Indus. In the multitude of facts it relates, one especially must be noticed by the *Leader*; it is that, whilst the Christians of Europe so proud of their civilization and of their religion of love and forbearance, nevertheless brand each other with the epithets of *idolaters* or *heretics*, the Turks evince an enlightened toleration, to which Colonel Chesney bears an honourable testimony. Toleration is in the spirit of the religion of the Mahomedans, and it is one of the many instances of their strict, faithful adherence to the principles of their tenets. The Christian nations profess a religion replete with unparalleled principles of love, meekness, and toleration; but such traits are so little manifested in their practical life, that their intolerant bitterness impairs and checks, even in our time, the progress of both societies and individuals—the material state of nations and the education of the human feelings.

The second volume is exclusively historical. It is a valuable narrative of the great events of which Asia has been the theatre since the cradle of humanity to the nineteenth century. It is a golden mine for the scholar, the lover of history, and the inquirer into the vicissitudes of humanity. After an account of all the nations that flourished previous to Alexander the Great, Colonel Chesney devotes four chapters to the history of the Macedonian hero. We believe them to be the most finished *ensemble* that can be read on the subject. He does not only show us the conqueror, but also the great civilizer, as Montesquieu called him—the surpassing genius who entertained many of the prominent ideas of our age on the unity of nations and the paramount advantages of an extended commercial intercourse.

After the history of the succession of Alexander, the author gives a glance at the Parthian and Roman wars, followed by an account of Arabian history during the reign of the earlier Khalifs, and the biographical as well as martial portion of the work terminates with a history of the principal events connected with Western Asia from the twelfth to the nineteenth century. The remaining five chapters of the work are taken up by the intellectual and commercial, as well as industrial history of Asia; they relate—the intercourse between Europe and Asia; the history of the literature and science of the East; the history of ancient and modern commerce, and they give an account of architecture, sculpture, as well as of the hydraulic works of the East. Such a mass of information and details offer a source of deep interest and reflections to the British public; for, whatever may be the indifference to the public generally to geographical and historical pursuits, the future destinies of Asia are closely linked to those of Great Britain: her arms, civilization, and religion have already implanted their sway in those vast regions; her material interests are intimately connected with the propagation of Christian civilization; and the thrice fertile bosom of Asia may probably be destined to become the abode of a better race, and a refuge at once pure and happy for the wretched multitudes pining in the smoking cities and sterile

plains of Europe. We regret that our limited space does not permit us to give any extracts from this valuable, although, perhaps, too voluminous work; could we do so, the selection of such extracts would be a subject of no small difficulty to us, because of the great number of passages both novel and of peculiar interest: we should hesitate between the retreat of the Ten Thousand, the character of Alexander, the battles of Issus and Arbela, his great commercial projects with reference to India, the account of Baghdad and its fabulous splendour, or the character of Salah-ed-din, the influence of the Arabs in Spain, passages from the history of the intercourse between Europe and Asia, and others touching the commerce and manufactures of the latter.

GOODSIR'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

An Arctic Voyage to Baffin's Bay and Lancaster Sound in Search of Friends with Sir John Franklin. By Robert Anstruther Goodsir. Van Voorst.

A DELIGHTFUL volume, unpretending in form and purpose, but full of interesting matter. Mr. Goodsir was anxious about his brother, who had embarked with Sir John Franklin, and in hopes of gaining some earlier tidings, and perhaps of rendering some assistance, he set forth as surgeon of the *Advice*. The present volume is compiled from the rough notes of his journal. His professional studies do not give any special interest to these pages; but the freshness of a landsman's observations gives a vividness to his pictures which the narratives of sailors usually want.

The following graphic account of the ice-floes will be read with interest:—

"Pushing our way slowly northward, we now began to see immense fields of ice, of a dead unbroken level, often as far as the eye could reach, sometimes sparkling with a bright and blinding glare in the sun, but as often lying outstretched beneath rolling volumes of thick mist. We would be now progressing rapidly under a press of sail in almost open water, in a short time afterwards closely beset by ice, without a pool within sight for miles around. The rapidity with which the scene thus sometimes changed was sometimes very extraordinary. To an inexperienced eye there would be no appearance of an immediate stoppage; but soon the water about us could be seen to be rapidly narrowing, and frequently we were scarcely secure in a dock ere the concussion would take place, and the floes were grinding and crushing against one another with the most irresistible force. It was a strange feeling to stand beside the place where such forces were in operation. It seemed like a trial of strength between the opposing floes, the hollow grinding noise under one's feet booming lower and lower in the distance. It was as if one was standing over the site of an earthquake. The ponderous ice, trembling and slowly rising, would rend and rift with a sullen roar, and huge masses, hundreds of tons in weight, would be heaved up, one above the other, until, where it was before a level, an immense rampart of angular blocks became piled.

'And, hark! the lengthening roar continuous runs
Athwart the rifted deep: at once it bursts,
And piles a thousand mountains to the clouds.'

"One might almost think that the poet of the 'Seasons' had witnessed such a scene. Great misshapen columns, like those of Stonehenge, are not unfrequently seen reared on end, on the top of these ramparts, poised so delicately that a slight touch will send them thundering down on either side. When the pressure is lessening and 'taking off,' the hollow grinding noise becomes sharper and shriller, and the smaller fragments are seen slipping down between the larger; then the topmost heavy blocks are, one by one, launched into the chasm, which slowly widens and opens up, showing a long lane of water, edged on each side by a wall of ice, formed of the pieces which have been upheaved on to the floe during the pressure."

Here is a description of their progress through the ice:—

"During the whole of the month of June were thus tediously working our way through this tiresome barrier of ice, now lying for days together fast bound in a dock, now advancing perhaps for a few miles, by dint of laboriously heaving with windlass and capstans on warps and ice-claws taken out ahead. Some days we could get on briskly enough, alternately tracking and towing, according to the state of the ice; the former being done by all the men on the floe, dragging the ship forwards by a rope attached to the foremast, and the latter by all the boats towing ahead. Every slack of the ice was taken advantage of, and no opportunity was lost of getting forwards for however short a distance. I thought it was desperately hard work for the men, but was informed that it was trifling to what it is some years when they have to track and tow often for days and nights together, frequently dragging their ship after them in this way for five or six hundred miles, and that when sinking over the instep into the snow, which covers the rugged surface of the floe."

We must give a passage describing

AN ARCTIC MIDNIGHT.

"I suspected it was again night, but I could scarcely think it possible, the time seemed to have passed so rapidly. But there was a stillness about the air that must have struck every one as peculiar to the dead hour of the night, and, although I have noticed it in far different situations, it never struck me so forcibly as it did here.

The light passing breezes and cats' paws which had dimpled the water for some hours back had died away. It was now so calm that a feather dropped from the hand fell plumb into the sea. But it was the dead stillness of the air which was so peculiar. No hum of insect, none of the other pleasant sounds which betoken it is day, and that Nature is awake, can be expected here even at midday in the height of summer, twenty miles from land, and that land far within the Arctic Circle, where, if one may say so, a third of the year is one long continuous day. Yet there is a most perceptible difference,—there is a stir in the air around,—a sort of silent music heard during day which is dumb during night. Is it not strange that the deep stillness of the dead hour of night should be as peculiar to the solitude of the icy seas as to the centre of the vast city?

There is no lack of excitement in the capture of whales, and Mr. Goodair describes it with gusto; here is a sample:—

"The harpooners were all busy in their boats, examining their guns, harpoons, and lances; the attention of every one else was directed towards the bay, when the sudden cries of 'A fish!' 'A fish close astern!' 'A mother and sucker!' caused a rush to the boats; in an instant a couple were manned, lowered, and after her. There she is—a large whale, with the calf sporting about, and but a short way astern; the deep roost, and the spouting fountain of her blast, contrasting with the weaker and lower one of the calf. Ah! they are down—the quick eye of the mother has seen the boats, and she is off. The faces around me on deck begin to elongate, and their owners begin to think that it will prove but a 'loose fall' after all. But, no; the harpooner in the headmost boat is a sharp fellow and an experienced—he has marked which way the fish has 'headed,' and he is off after her, bending to his oar, and urging his men to do the same, until the boat seems to fly over the water. For twenty minutes they pull steadily on in the same direction. Now, see! the boat-steerer is pointing ahead; it is the calf that has risen to breathe—had the poor mother been by herself she would have been far enough by this time, but she stays by her heedless offspring, and she now appears at the surface also, within a 'fair start' of the boat. A few strong and steady strokes and they are at her. 'He's up! he has pushed out his oar; and stands to his gun.' There is a puff of smoke; an instant afterwards a report—the boat is enveloped in spray, and the sea around broken into foam—as with an agonized throes the mighty creature dives, in the vain effort to escape. All this has been witnessed from the ship with the most breathless anxiety; but now every soul is bawling, 'A fall!' 'A fall!' at the pitch of their voices, whilst the rest of the crew are tumbling pell-mell into the remaining boats, which are lowered almost by the run, and, without the loss of a second, are off towards the 'fast one,' which is now seen, with its 'jack' flying, a happy sight to the master, who directs it to be replied to, by hoisting the ship's 'jack' at the main. The harpooners in the loose boats now station themselves around the fast one, but at some distance from it, to be ready to attack the whale the moment she appears at the surface, with the exception of one, which remains beside it to 'bend on,' should the fish take out all its lines.

"Half an hour is now past, and during that time the fish has been 'heading' towards the ship, so that the boats are but a short distance from us. Every instant she may be expected to reappear at the surface. 'There she is!' 'Hurrah, boys!' 'She spouts blood.' The first harpoon has been well aimed, and sent home with deadly force; she is already far spent; but a second and a third are sent crashing into her, and she dives again and again, but for a shorter space each time, until at last she lies almost motionless on the surface, whilst with the long and deadly lance they search out her most vital parts. 'Back! back, all of you! she's in her dying flurry.' No, she is too far spent; it is only a faint flap of her heavy fin, and a weak lash of that tail which, an hour back, could have sent all the boats around her flying into splinters. She turns slowly over on her side, and then floats, belly up, dead. 'Three cheers, boys! for our first Pond's Bay fish: I see warrant ye, she's eleven feet if she's an inch, and I'm sure she's no been that ill to kill,' cries out some excited harpooner. The equally excited men replying by three cheers of triumph that make the blue bergs ring again."

Huguenots is most artistically constructed, the story is of strong human interest, and the incidents leading to the memorable massacre of St. Bartholomew, are exciting in the extreme. The story of *Roberto*, on the contrary, is but a silly *Easter-piece* sort of affair; the old-established struggle of the Good and the Evil Genius for the possession of people whose chief crime, you yawningly admit, is the unpardonable crime of dulness. "Alice," who undertakes to personify virtue and innocence, is, we are compelled to acknowledge, somewhat of a bore. "Bertram," the wicked, is a "Mephistopheles" with the intellect left out; so that when, after four hours, he is "sent to the devil," you really cannot say that it is "somewhat ere his time."

The cast on Thursday evening included all the principal vocalists, but we are somewhat puzzled to understand how it was that Grisi undertook the part of "Alice." A character more unsuited to her could hardly have been selected, and we are convinced, by her manner throughout the opera, that she perfectly agreed with us. Her two songs, "Va, dit elle," and "Quand je quittai la Normandie" (we cannot persuade ourselves to give the Italian titles), positively went for nothing, and it was only in the impassioned parts of the concerted music that her power in the opera was sensibly felt. Had she exchanged parts with Madame Castellan, who played "Isabella," the general effect would have been materially heightened. Grisi is too great an artist to trifle with her reputation, and we can only imagine, therefore, that a desire to strengthen the general cast has, in this case, induced her to violate her better judgment. Madame Castellan seems resolved this season to gain the highest honours. She played and sang the part of the "Princess" to perfection, giving us by far a more eloquent interpretation of "Roberto, toi que j'aime," than we remember from any former "Isabella." Signor Tamberlik sang the music of "Roberto" in his very best style, which, as we have remarked on former occasions, does not mean in the very best style. He has much to learn in the art of producing gradations of tone; and, as we have little faith in the school in which he has been educated, we fear that he is at the present moment almost as good a singer as he will ever be. Mario gave much effect to the small part of "Rambaldo," and proved that he could allow others to share with him the public applause without in the slightest degree lowering his position. Herr Formés, who played the part of the knight-fiend, "Bertram," is a man who must not be viewed through a microscope. His personations are broad dramatic pictures, dashed off with the energy of a true artist, and if they are to be criticised at all must be criticised in their entirety. His "make up" was excellent, and the sardonic expression which lurked beneath his assumed knightly character, showed that he had truthfully studied the "Bertram" of Scribe. His scene before the cavern was one of the finest pieces of dramatic acting and singing we ever heard, and in the unaccompanied trio with "Roberto" and "Alice," the full sonorous tone of the lowest notes told with wonderful effect. We are inclined to believe that the mixture of the German with the Italian artists at this great Lyrical establishment is likely to be in the highest degree beneficial to both.

The orchestra interpreted the difficult score of Meyerbeer to perfection; and the chorus, making a few allowances for a first night, was distinguished by precision and energy. The unearthly effect produced by the muffled voices in the cavern was extremely well managed. The scenery, especially the interior of the ruined chapel by moonlight, was beautifully painted throughout; and we sincerely hope that the artistic taste displayed by all concerned in the production of this elaborate work will be appreciated by the public as it deserves to be.

FRENCH PLAYS.

An English audience is not to be compared with a French audience for the relish of Art and exquisite writing. Our beef-eating public needs grosser stimulants. The delicacies and refinements which charm a Parisian audience send ours to sleep. Hence many of the most successful French pieces have failed in England. If Jerrold could secure every night such an audience as that which saluted with shouts of laughter the first appearance of his *Catspaw*, his comedy would be played a hundred nights; but the picked audience of a first night, with its large sprinkling of intelligent men and women, meets an author half way. Shakespeare felicitously says that half the *prosperity* of a jest (how fine the wording of the remark!) lies in the hearer's ear; half the *prosperity* of a comedy, therefore, lies in the aptitude of the audience.

In Paris two or three years ago Madame Allan, on her return from St. Petersburg, determined on playing one of Alfred de Musset's charming trifles, which were never destined for the stage, and which no one had ever thought of as suitable for representation. The *Proverbe* was played; the success was amazing; all Paris ran to see this exquisite bagatelle. It was something new, and novelty is so captivating! It

was piquant in its novelty: a play without any action, without any of the "effects," to which men had become habituated had the charm of contrast such as one may experience in listening to a duet opera by Winter, with its meagre instrumentation, after the prodigality of brass and parchment in Donizetti, Verdi, Halévy, or Meyerbeer. *Un caprice* became the caprice of Paris. De Musset's slender volume was read and read again, in the hope of finding some other gem of the same kind, and *Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée* was found. That also succeeded, and Alfred, who had almost dropped out of the literary world, though his light, playful, and piquant poems still lived in men's memories, suddenly reappeared as a personage, and was entrusted to write a comedy for the Théâtre Français. He wrote *Louison*—which Mr. Mitchell treated us with on Wednesday. It is but a bagatelle, but it is charming. Nathalie is the gay "Louison" suddenly transformed into a governess in the Duke's house—

"Gouvernante de quoi? Monsieur n'a pas d'enfant; il en fera plus tard."

(the expression with which she said "il en fera plus tard" was enchanting)—where the Duke falls in love with her at first sight, and she is forced to marry "Berthaud" (Regnier) to escape from the Duke, and the Duke himself rejected by "Louison," finds his own Duchess asleep, and falls in love with her, resolving to brave the ridicule of uxoriousness. Nothing can be slenderer than the texture of this piece. It is not a sketch; it bears the same relation to a genuine comedy that a pastel does to a painting; and as a pastel, if executed with skill and delicacy, may be more delightful than a mediocre painting, so is *Louison* more agreeable than many a more ambitious piece. Nathalie plays to perfection. Regnier's gaucherie and vivacity admirably represent the peasant newly installed at Paris. His self complacency also was nicely indicated; not overdone. Nothing could be better than the way in which he said—

"Vous êtes bien gentille, on le sait, on voit clair; mais, moi, je ne suis pas si laid que j'en ai l'air!"

But to see Regnier in perfection you should go to the *Mari à la campagne*. He "created" Colombet, and played it a hundred nights the first season in Paris. With a voice hard, harsh, and nasal, with a face that is plain and yet not comical, Regnier, nevertheless, by mere force of animal spirits and keen perception of naturalness is one of the most comical and agreeable actors on the stage. In Colombet his vivacity is unflagging yet never boisterous, never oppressive; and the shouts of the audience testify to their delight. Nathalie, as the wife, was ravissante!

NOVELTY FAIR AT THE LYCEUM.

Not content with Easter pieces and Christmas pieces, the rage for burlesque and spectacle has invented a new occasion—Whitsuntide. Well, the more the merrier! Give us amusing pieces, and we will not plague you with further questions. We always hated those toasts which were heralded by "Gentlemen, if you'll allow me, I'll give you an *excuse* for drinking: May he that won't do something or other never do something else!" An *excuse* for drinking, forsooth! As if, when the wine is good, that were needed. Therefore, Madame Vestris, whenever you have an occasion for bestowing your prodigal fancy and unrivalled taste in "getting up" a spectacle, don't wait until the consecrated "season" arrives, but make a season with your own success. *Novelty Fair* is welcome for itself. The idea is happy, and it has been felicitously illustrated. It is a parody "denoting a foregone conclusion" of what 1851 will furnish. Frank Mathews, as the British Lion of pacific propensities, with his "Too ral loo ral loo ral lido," realises the ideal of Bottom the Weaver, for not only does he "roar youan' twere any nightingale," but the audiences do cry "Let him roar again." That rising young actress, Julia St. George, throws great heartiness into "Britannia," and sings an Italian Medley with a charming mixture of parody and musical expression. But the weight of the piece rests on Charles Mathews; who, as the anticipation of a fast young man of 1851, in a puce velvet coat, black satin unnameables, and a waistcoat and shirt of inconceivable magnificence—the delirium of a gentish imagination—yet presents an appearance of considerable fascination, which his easy acting and inimitable "patter" singing increase. The piece is made up of hits at passing topics—some of them told admirably; and the jokes are throughout fresher and more sprightly than the authors of burlesque usually treat us with. This is necessary, as there is no story in the piece. It professes to be a review, and a very amusing review it is. The tableaux vivans of Spain, Italy, and France,—the Spaniards lounging and dancing,—the Italians playing *morra*, eating macaroni, confessing, love-making, and sleeping,—and the French at a barricade,—were severally striking, and drew down thunders of applause. Go and see *Novelty Fair*.

REAPPEARANCE OF FREEZZOLINI.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday, Madame Frezzolini, after several years' absence, made her appearance in *Lucrezia Borgia*. She has immensely

The Arts.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

MEYERBEER's opera, *Roberto il Diavolo*, produced on Thursday night at this theatre, leaves every former representation in this country so far behind, that we appear to have heard it for the first time.

Convinced as we are of the intense dramatic power and originality of construction displayed in this opera, we are inclined to believe that it contains but the elements of greatness. The genius rises in flashes. We always seem on the eve of something which shall be systematically developed according to the noblest models, but as often are we doomed to disappointment. The materials are there, but the continuity of design, without which no creation can be invested with permanent vitality, is wanting, in spite of the many beauties scattered throughout the work, even the most staunch admirers of Meyerbeer invariably feel after a performance of this opera in its "integrity." In a comparison with the composer's later work, the *Huguenots*, we see something more than mere musical preëminence to account for the superior success of the latter opera. The plot of the

improved in the interim, and will now take the very highest rank. She has everything in her favour—a fine form; handsome and expressive features; and a voice which is not only good in itself, but which has been most carefully cultivated, so as to be perfectly under control in all circumstances. The quality is charming, especially in the upper notes—C being taken and firmly maintained. There was a prettiness in the style of Madame Frezzolini's singing during the earliest portion of the character which made us doubtful of her possessing the tragic power requisite for the presentation of "Lucrezia Borgia"; but she warmed up into enthusiasm as the opera proceeded, and, in the last act especially, was impressive and true to the feeling of art. Madame Frezzolini is a great acquisition to this theatre.

Baucarde was very favourably received as "Genaro"; yet he left much to be desired in his version of this difficult part. He does not look it well; and though he sings it very much better than he looks it, we live in hope that he will live to sing it still better. Mademoiselle Ida Bertrand was a gay and accomplished "Orsini," and gave the "Segreto per esser felice" so spiritedly, that the audience committed the usual absurdity—that is, they encored a composition which comes all over again in the course of the scene, if they will only let things alone. Lablache's "Don Alfonso" is, as everybody knows, one of his finest performances.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

A CONCERT, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, was given in the large room of this splendid new building on Wednesday evening. Miss Deakin, Mrs. Noble, Mr. Lockett, and Mr. W. H. Seguin were the solo-singers, and the chorus consisted of the members of Mr. Hullah's upper singing-schools. The first part of the concert consisted of Mendelssohn's cantata, "Lauda Sion," and of Beethoven's Symphony in D. The second part opened with Mr. Henry Leslie's Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," which, as the work of an amateur, is really a most remarkable production. It is full of original thoughts, and carried out with the mastery of an accomplished and experienced writer. A selection from *Oberon* concluded the performance. The execution of all the music was generally very good, and was greeted with continued and hearty applause by a crowded audience. We wish Mr. Hullah every success in his new location.

NEW MUSIC.

Tears, Idle Tears. Cavatina. Poetry from Tennyson's "Princess."

River that Rollest. Song. Poetry by Lord Byron.

The Dying Lover to his Mistress. Ballad. Words paraphrased from Beranger.

All composed by S. Drury. J. and J. Hopkinson.

Had Mr. Drury attempted less in these compositions he would have accomplished more. In the Cavatina *Tears, Idle Tears*, the voice is needlessly distressed by a most restless accompaniment, which obstinately refuses repose for an instant; and in the second song, *River that rollest*, the constant tendency to harmonize every note of the voice-part is wearisome in the extreme. In the *Dying Lover to his Mistress*, the voice is allowed a few passing notes and appoggiaturas; and this is, in consequence, by far the best song of the three.

As Mr. Drury selects good poetry, and aims at escaping from the musical puerilities of the day, we are the more anxious to warn him against the common error of supposing that good harmony can ever compensate for the want of good melody; and, as a point of theory, we would especially direct his attention to the very unpleasant consecutive fifths which occur in the cavatina, p. 4, between the treble and bass of the accompaniment, bars 1 and 2 of the second line.

Warren's Psalmody. Parts 1, 2, and 3. R. Cocks and Co.

A cheap and well-arranged collection of psalm and hymn tunes, which we recommend to all who are interested in the preservation of these melodies in their original purity.

Progress of Science.

THE WATER QUESTION.

As the public will soon be called on to judge the merits of various plans for supplying London with pure water, this will be a proper time to lay before our readers the present state of the question. It will not be necessary for us to contrast ourselves with the Romans, or with any nation whatever of ancient times. The northern countries have all been well supplied by nature, and art has been made unnecessary by the possession of due water supply. But we have to compare our own social habits generally with the state of our supply in large towns. Cleanliness has become of late years, within a century chiefly, such an important point both for individuals and towns, that we cannot now be contented with a supply running through the streets, or an abundance in the public baths and washing places as in Rome. Water in England is supplied abundantly; but in towns we must have it

so supplied as to suit the gregarious habits of the people, flocking in enormous numbers into one place, and able to drink up more than even a moist climate is capable of supplying. At a country house a man digs a well in his garden, and the drainage of a small piece of ground is enough for him; the water undergoes its ordinary purification in the soil, and if ordinary care is taken, his supply is good. In London the water falls on the streets, and mixed with mud, we are glad to get rid of it by running it into the gutters. Or it falls on the roofs of houses, and becomes black and unwholesome by soot and dust. We are, therefore, deprived of the supply that falls on our own heads, and must look elsewhere for it. Wells have been sunk, and some of them give pure water; even if that water be only what has fallen on the streets, it has become filtered and is wholesome. But these cases are rare; such wells are generally bad beyond endurance, and would be better entirely shut up.

Other wells have been dug, artesian wells, bringing the supply by a natural and underground channel from the neighbourhood of the town. These wells deliver very good water, not such as is very pleasant to drink, but such as, if it could be sufficiently supplied, would be with difficulty superseded, as the case against it could not be made out sufficiently strong. It has, however, been shown, that a supply from this source is not to be had; that the expense would be too great, and the quantity questionable.

In 1834, Mr. Telford proposed to bring water from the Wandle at Beddington; it was proposed by Kendal to bring it by extending the supply from the river Lea; and the river Colne was also proposed. The plan of bringing it from Henley has been before the public, and has been rejected in Parliament; and that from the Chalk Springs of Watford has shared the same fate. It has been proposed to bring it from the Thames at Maple Durham, and also from the same river at Maidenhead. Others have advised the Kent district, bringing it from the river Medway.

From most of these places clear water can be got; and one or other would have been adopted had it not been for the curious facts brought out by Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, as to the nature of water having lime in it, or hard water. He has shown that hard water is exceedingly expensive; in the first place, consuming a great amount of labour in washing, and destroying a large amount of soap, which is lost in the process, and does not contribute to the washing, but is spent merely in counteracting the hardness of the water. He has proposed that this lime should be precipitated in the reservoirs before bringing the water into the towns. This, then, is a great objection to the very purest water from the Thames; and it is an equal objection to every other scheme yet proposed, except, perhaps, the plan of bringing it from the Medway, which is somewhat softer.

The present objections to the water now supplied to London are such as to strike the public mind forcibly. The water is so full of extraneous matter that, even when filtered, it cannot be allowed to stand long without depositing a large amount of impure matter: it is not right, then, to trust to the appearance merely. The matter which is in it causes it to have a vapid taste, and people are prevented from drinking it because it is simply not agreeable to drink. This point is very important at a time when all society is agreed as to the advantage of drinking less exciting liquids than some years ago was customary. It becomes, from this fact, important that water without this nauseous matter should be supplied. This could be got by going high up the Thames; but the lime in it will be just as great and the evils of hard water will not be repaired. When we do change our supply, therefore, it will be wiser for us to seek some district where the water will be soft by nature, where it does not soak through chalk, and where it can be obtained without the necessity of undergoing a sort of manufacturing process in reservoirs before being delivered into the houses. Such is the present state of the question as to the quality of the water; as to the quantity, this is an evil so great that we might almost say, that in many places people have none but what they beg or steal, consequently they use as little as possible, and inquiries have shown that the taste of water is quite unknown to a large portion of the population of London. The supply even to such houses as pay for it is only occasional; the water must be kept in cisterns, where it becomes impure; and if a man cannot pay for a cistern neither can he have water. The great thing

for the public to demand as to quantity is, that it shall be continually on in the pipes, and that the only trouble shall be to turn it on the house whenever it is wanted. These few facts contain probably the whole question. There are many particulars which are worthy of attention, and are curious both for scientific and practical men. Here is the dilemma stated, we must have pure water and it must be soft. Whoever can show how this is to be got, has solved the problem; and we think that even water companies themselves will not show any opposition, when water having these two characteristics is offered to London and the grievances of many generations of Londoners by a simple remedy be redressed. It has been said that the Government plan secures these advantages, and that the water which they intend to bring shall be pure, clean, brilliant, and soft.

The great novelty is the softness; and it is not generally known of what use it is, although most people can use the term *soft water*. Manufacturers find that hard water covers the boilers with a crust, that the water then will not boil without a great excess of coal, and that the boilers are burnt out in the process. Kettles are in the same condition, and are sometimes choked up. Tea is bad when made with hard water, and the quantity of the plant wanted is several times greater than with soft water. Meat and vegetables are not so good when cooked with it, and are not so easily digested. It is not so wholesome to drink, and hurts delicate stomachs to a great extent, strong stomachs to a less extent, and is no doubt a cause of illness in many cases where it has not been suspected.

We shall suppose, then, that it is agreed that the supply from the Thames near London is to be rejected; the next question will be, is the hard water also to be rejected from whatever source. If this answer be in the affirmative, every scheme must give way to the one soft water supply.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Baron Reichenbach, formerly known as a very accurate chemist, now known as an investigator into the marvellous doctrines of the animal magnetists, says:—"The adhesion of a living member to a magnet is a fact totally unknown both in physics and physiology, and few persons have satisfied themselves on the point by inspection; it is necessary, therefore to examine and elucidate it in some measure in this place. When the sick Miss Nowoty lay unconscious and motionless in a cataleptic condition, but free from spasms, and a horseshoe magnet, capable of sustaining about 22 lbs. was brought near her hand, this adhered to it in such a manner that when the magnet was raised, or moved sideways, backwards, or in any position, the hand remained constantly attached to it, as if it had been a piece of iron cleaving to it. The patient remained perfectly unconscious all the while; but the attraction was so strong that when the magnet was drawn down in the direction of the feet, beyond the reach of the patient's arm, she not only did not leave it, but in an unconscious state rose up in the bed and followed the magnet with her hand as long as it was within her reach. Finally, when the magnet was removed beyond its distance of attraction, she was indeed compelled to leave it, but then remained unalterable and unmovable in the position in which she had been placed, according to the well-known manner of cataleptic patients. Another well-selected test was undertaken by M. Baumgartner, well known in his former capacity of Professor of Physics, at a visit for his own satisfaction. When the phenomena with the magnets had been exhibited to him, and their strange effects upon the patient repeated one after another before his eyes, he took from his pocket a horseshoe magnet of his own, which he told the bystanders, in the presence of the patient, was the most remarkable of all the magnets in his collection of apparatus, and that which had always proved itself the strongest; he was desirous, therefore, of knowing the strength of the action on the patient. To our astonishment, however, Miss Nowoty declared she could not confirm this; on the contrary, she not only found it much weaker than any, even than the weakest present, but it seemed almost without influence: she did not smell it, she did not taste it, it did not make her hot, and it did not attract her hand at all. M. Baumgartner laughed at our astonishment, and now told us that the horseshoe magnet, which was, indeed, his best magnet, had been deprived of its magnetism before he left, and, therefore, its power had been reduced almost to nothing, and it was, therefore, little else than a mere plain piece of iron."

DEATH OF GAY LUSSAC.—We have read in the papers of last week the death of Gay Lussac, at the age of 71. His age we should have imagined to be greater, so long has he been before the world. We have read in early youth his wonderful ascents in balloons, and his poetic as well as scientific descriptions of what he saw and felt; we have heard of his name as a well-tried searcher into nature, reposing for a long time on his laurels; and we have seen his pupils rising into distinction. Among these may be counted Professor Liebig. The history of his intellectual life would be the history of modern chemistry, and the history of his external life would be the history of the rising power of scientific men. He himself was a peer of France, but he did not forget that his calling was to be a student of nature.

Portfolia.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—
GORTHE.

ATHANASIUS CONTRA MUNDUM.

O! Athanasius! thy too subtle creed
Makes my heart tremble when I hear it read,
And my flesh quivers when the priest proclaims
God's doom on ev'ry unbeliever's head.
Yet do I honour thee for those brave words
Against the heretic so boldly hurled,
"Though no one else believe; I'll hold my faith,
I, Athanasius, against the world."

It was not well to judge thy fellow-men;
Thou wert a sinful mortal like us all:
Vengeance is God's, none but himself doth know
On whom the terrors of his Wrath will fall.
But it *was* well, believing as thou didst,
Like standard-bearer with thy flag unfurled,
To blazon on thy banner these brave words,
"I, Athanasius, against the world."

Thy faith is mine; but that is not my theme,
'Tis thine example I would preach to all;
Whatever each believes, and counts for true
Of things in heaven or earth, of great or small;
If HE BELIEVE IT, let him stand and say,
Although in scorn a thousand lips are curled;
"Though no one else believe, I'll hold my faith,
Like Athanasius, against the world."

V. V.

THE APPRENTICESHIP OF LIFE.

BY G. H. LEWES.

CHAP. VIII.—ADRIENNE.

The following evening a select circle of friends assembled in the drawing-room of General Laboissière: Bonapartists all, with one exception, and that exception was Armand de Fayol, whom the General hoped to win over to their party. He was an ally greatly to be coveted. His immense influence over the working classes and the active spirits of the day, his astonishing energy and eloquence made him, in the General's opinion, a prize which if gained would determine the overthrow of the Bourbons.

Armand was now thirty years of age. Grave, sad, and yet gentle in his sadness, there was something strangely prepossessing in the tempered gravity of his demeanour. He seemed like one who carried for ever with him the Nemesis of past error; yet he endured without impatience the sorrow which seemed wasting away his life. It was only when speaking on the great questions which interested the human race that his eye brightened, his cheek flushed, and his whole frame seemed pulsing with animation: then his eloquence warmed him and exalted him above his own private sorrows, but at other times he was silent and reserved, retiring within the shadows of his own gloom.

The reader left Armand supremely happy; but nearly ten years have passed over his head, and therefore we must not wonder to find him now in sorrow. If a more special reason be required, we will ask the reader to direct his observing glance across the room, and there, reclining rather than sitting, receiving the homage of her father's guests with queenly indifference, he will see the General's only daughter.

At a first glance Adrienne does not give the clue to Armand's sorrow: he cannot be in love with her! She is not handsome. Perhaps, however, the peculiarity of her face is even more powerful than beauty; for it is full of character, it is strange, unlike what you have seen before, and perplexing in its charm. Brilliant black eyes she has; but her complexion is swarthy, her features irregular. That is the verdict on a first inspection. Learn to know Adrienne, and you will understand how, if a man did love her, he would love her with the devotion of a life. She did not fascinate your senses, she subjugated your soul.

The truth must out: Armand *did* love Adrienne. . . . And Hortense? She is three-and-forty! In that terrible laconic answer there lies a whole volume.

Three-and-forty, for one who has been beautiful, nay who still is beautiful—how harshly the words ring! Leigh Hunt, with his usual gallantry, says:

"I've known a cheek at forty like a peach!"

So have I: so have we all; but the words three-and-forty are ugly words for all that. Gone, for ever gone, the grace and charm of youth, the hopes, the illusions, the timidity, the curiosity, the piquancy, the delight which once lured every heart! Is that not sad?

Sad indeed is the contemplation of that decay which inevitably falls upon beauty and grace; but what are the feelings with which we should regard such a change were it to come over our wives while we remained as youths?

To grow old together in blessed affection is a sweet and touching thought,

To walk arm-encircled down the hill and reach the bottom wearied—yet sustained through all weariness by the dear arm upon which we lean while

"Setting suns smile heavenly on our grave."

knowing that if Time will destroy something of that perfect beauty on which our loving eyes now linger so fondly, the same Time will kindly dim our sight, so that we shall not detect the change! To grow old together in love, in sorrow and in joy, in trouble and in prosperity, through gloom and sunshine, through gladness and sadness, linked closer by all cares, by all affections, by all common sorrows and by little habits—therein lies the sacred beauty of marriage!

But change the picture: let one be growing old while the other is growing to maturity: let one be going *down* the hill before the other has reached the summit—what then will result? The journey is no longer made *together*. There is no longer marriage!

Yet be not hasty in your judgment; do not imagine the question is a question of age merely. Hortense is three-and-forty, but it is not the encroaching embonpoint, it is not the faded freshness of a cheek, it is not the loss of that inexplicable charm which plays around the lineaments of youth; no, it is something deeper than these which could change the affection of a man who has really loved! Had illness smitten Hortense in all the pride of her beauty do you imagine Armand would have loved her less? And if the sudden loss could not have changed his heart how should the gradual decline—so gradual as almost to be imperceptible—have changed it?

Again, I say, the cause lies deeper. To be constant to his nature man *must* be inconstant under such circumstances. We daily hear inconstancy stigmatized as a vice, forgetful that constancy and inconstancy are independent of the will. We do not will to love; nor do we will to cease to love. As love brings with it its own sufficient reason, so also does the change bring with it its sufficient reason. Every feeling justifies itself! If love could be commanded inconstancy would be a sin.

Hortense was still a lovely woman; probably Armand admired her as much as ever: I am certain most men would have admired her more than Adrienne. Hortense, who thought her influence with Armand was declining with her declining beauty, really had no cause of alarm on that score. The danger was elsewhere. She had lost her moral influence: he had outgrown her companionship. Armand at five-and-twenty was really a *different* being from the Armand whom she married; he was elevated so high above the stage of existence from which he had then looked down, as totally to alter his view of life; and that alteration had increased during the last five years. This is the meaning of our growing older; it is not that increasing years whiten our hair, it is that we reach new table-lands from which to survey existence.

All progressive natures are inconstant; hence the notorious inconstancy of poets and artists. But the inconstancy is only towards *objects*. If they meet with natures equally progressive, they remain true to early loves. The case is this. A boy of twenty loves a girl of sixteen. At this stage of development they have each reached a table-land from which their view of life is tolerably accordant; in other words, they sympathize. Years pass. The boy has grown into a man, has developed to such a point that his former survey of life is completely altered; his sympathies are changed. The girl, let us suppose, has either remained stationary or has advanced in so different a direction that the two cannot now sympathize as formerly: how, then, can these two feel the same love as formerly? Every day we see that the friends of our youth—friends who then filled our hearts and lives—now are only tolerated by us out of respect for old affections; and yet we rail at inconstancy!

To sum up, I would say that Armand had gradually outgrown his love for Hortense, and needed some larger soul to sympathize with. He was still adorably affectionate and attentive to her, so that people called him the best of husbands; but she was not his soul's companion. He was for some time unaware of this. It first flashed upon him when he discovered that Frangipolo, his friend, was oftener in his thoughts, and nearer to his soul, than Hortense, his wife. He struggled against this for some time; he *tried* to love her: vain, vain attempt to recal the irrevocable!

But he met Adrienne. He was a constant visitor at her father's house. His republican opinions made him so objectionable to her, that it was with difficulty her father could prevail on her to be decently civil to him.

Her enthusiasm for Bonaparte was almost equal to her father's, and she had the most fervent faith in the restoration of his family to the throne which his genius had made illustrious. With her Bonapartism was coupled a profound contempt for republicanism, or rather for republicans who, in her imagination, always personified the Reign of Terror. She had, consequently, a personal distaste for Armand, and took no pains to conceal it. In vain did the General entreat her to be as engaging as possible to the important leader, whom he had little doubt of soon bringing over to his party, thereby gaining a powerful influence over an energetic portion of those ready to overturn the Bourbons; Adrienne distrusted all such allies, and could not bring herself to break down that barrier of reserve which she threw up before most men, but before republicans especially.

One evening, during a discussion in which Armand had been so eloquent as to make Adrienne almost angry with herself for being half carried away, she impetuously exclaimed:—

"Ah, yes, a republic would be glorious, if we could have it *without the republicans*!"

"My dear Adrienne!" said the General reproachfully

An uncomfortable silence followed. She felt that she had gone too far, and yet could not retract her words without aggravating the insult. Armand accepted the sarcasm as the spirit of a spoiled child—the expression of a prejudice he perfectly well understood, and could therefore overlook. But it made them even more distant to each other than before.

Some weeks after that the conversation happened to fall upon the assassination of the Duc de Berri. Adrienne felt some ebullition of sarcasm against republicans rising to her lips, and was about to exclaim with a triumphant sneer, "This is the revolutionary mode of accomplishing equality!" when she remembered that Armand was present; and, still somewhat remorseful for her former impertinence, she restrained herself from adding to it. On his part Armand thought "Mademoiselle Laboissière will throw this crime upon the republicans," and was awaiting her sarcasms.

Presently he rose, and walked to the sofa on which she sat. Smiling gently as he took his station opposite to her, he said:

"I fear, Mademoiselle, that this tragedy heightens your impressions regarding my party. You are thinking—if I may be so bold as to interpret your thoughts—that Louvel was a Republican."

She coloured as he spoke, which showed him that he had read her thoughts aright, and answered:

"Nay, it would be as unjust to condemn a party on the acts of a madman who may belong to it as to accuse Christianity of the crimes committed by men professing to be Christians. But your allusion to an impertinence of mine makes me painfully conscious that I have not yet repaired it..."

"Oh, Mademoiselle!"

"It was a very foolish speech to make, had no Republican been present," she continued; "a gratuitous insult in your presence. May I unsay the words? Will you forgive me?"

She held out her hand as she spoke, with a gesture of inimitable grace and frankness which would have disarmed his anger had he been angry: he took it with equal frankness, and replied:

"You lay more stress upon an idle phrase than it will bear."

"But, if idle phrases give pain..."

"Yours gave me none; on the contrary, I have often thought with you how glorious the republic is in our ideal, and how sadly deficient humanity is in men to fitly realize that ideal. Is it not the same with Christianity—that larger, grander ideal of all man's aspirations—is it not something infinitely purer and higher than what Christian men realize? This has made me tolerant of Republican shortcomings. This has made me see that, if the men are not always men after my own heart, the greater is the need of that doctrine which is to elevate them. Republicanism is the reign of Justice in place of Privilege. When men have *lived* that life, as well as *thought* it—when they have *acted* on the principles of fraternity, as well as *written* and *spoken* on them, then we may hope to see Republicans not unworthy of a Republic."

"When!" said Adrienne smiling, and shaking her head.

"You think it a dream, I know."

"I do, indeed."

"Yet dreams have led the world! If we do not dream we snore! If hopes of something higher lead us not to raise our looks to heaven, the baser necessities of our nature will roll us in the mud. Why do we walk erect if it is not to contemplate the stars? Dream—yes, I dream of many things! I dream that the divine doctrine of Christ will one day become a living reality, and not a compromise, that men will *act* upon it, *live* in it, strengthened by it, moved by it, filled by it, and not, as now, simply believe in it."

"Do you mean that we do not act as we believe?"

"I do. How can I otherwise, when I see tradesmen selling by false weights, manufacturers practising every trick, gentlemen boasting of their vices, and statesmen defending iniquities on the plea of expediency? I mean that any man acting up to the Christian doctrine in this society of ours would be regarded as a monster or a madman. The idea of fraternity excites contemptuous laughter, and as to realizing justice to all men, there is no doctrine pronounced more *anarchical*."

"And is not that owing to '93? When the Republic inaugurated the reign of justice did it not sicken mankind with its odious injustice?"

"Ah! that unhappy '93, what a clog it is upon the wheels of progress! how its crimes, its follies, its ignorance, and its madness have bewildered the reason of men! Yes, '93 was the reign of injustice and of tyranny. I will tell you why. It wanted the two great elements of social organization—Peace and Faith. It was an outburst of the oppressed against the oppressors—or, let me say, of the unprivileged against the privileged. It was an act of violence, and was met by violence. To conquer for itself a place in the world the Republic had to march through the blood of its opponents. Here was one great obstacle to its success: it was a War and not a social Arrangement. Observe, I do not here excuse the crimes which disgraced that age, I merely show how it was that those crimes became permitted by the nation—they were all committed in the name of *public safety*!"

"And yet in spite of victorious armies it fell to pieces! It conquered Europe, but it decayed from within, and how willingly it succumbed to the strong hand of Napoleon!"

"It fell to pieces because it had no Faith to make it cohere. The Republic was irreligious; without a religion how can society exist? What was to be expected of a nation which could suffer that horrible farce of Robespierre decreeing the existence of the Supreme Being?"

"I am astonished and delighted, M. de Fayol, to hear such opinions from you. I thought you were a thorough-going Republican."

"So I am."

"Yet you renounce '93! you laugh at Robespierre! I thought—now will you forgive me this bit of impertinence?—I thought you aspired to be the Robespierre of this age."

"Heaven defend me! All I admire in the revolution is the Declaration of Rights of Man, and the energy with which men then believed. It was a time when they were willing to *die* for their opinions..."

"And now?"

"Now they ostentatiously proclaim their readiness to die, but no one can make them ready to *act*!"

"You will become a Bonapartist yet!" she added laughing. He shook his head and smiled mournfully.

Their peace was made. From that moment they became friends. In a short while they became lovers. Not that either of them felt distinctly aware of the state of their affections. As a married man she had never thought of him as a lover; and if an uncomfortable suspicion would ever and anon arise in her mind she forced it back again precipitately, and refused to listen to such suggestions.

This continued some months; but every day Armand's uneasiness grew stronger, and the consciousness that he had outlived his love for Hortense became clearer. Before he met Adrienne he had merely been uneasy at home; he felt a void in his life; he felt that study, society, politics, work, all were insufficient to restore that buoyant elasticity of spirit which in former days had made existence so delightful; but since he had known Adrienne a deeper gloom overshadowed his soul, and he was tormented with the consciousness of having linked his fate with that of a woman who could not now fill his heart.

Such was the state of affairs on the opening of this chapter. The General stood leaning against the mantelpiece talking to Captain Cassone. Colonel Delamare was paying his clumsy addresses to Adrienne. Armand sat silent and thoughtful, as he usually was when not talking with Adrienne, or discussing some political subject.

One of the guests suddenly exclaimed:

"By the way! I have a bit of news. A murder was committed last night at St. Denis on the body of Marchand, a Police Spy. He was found this morning pierced right through the heart."

"Indeed," said Colonel Delamare carelessly.

"A police agent," added the General. "Ah! few will regret him."

Captain Cassone fingered an ornament on the mantelpiece. Impossible to have guessed that these three men were in any degree implicated in the police agent's death.

"One of his victims or his dupes, I suppose," said the first speaker, "has taken this vengeance. Or else some one has anticipated his betrayal."

"It is one of the ugliest points in conspiracies," said Armand, "that assassination always forms one of their means of action. For my part I repudiate every scheme that needs such aid. The baptism of blood is a curse."

"Yet," interposed the General, "you must admit there *are* occasions when blood becomes inevitable."

"I admit no such occasion, short of an open appeal to arms. I understand barricades, I do not understand murder."

"Suppose your cause to be imperilled by one man, would you hesitate to remove him?"

"I should."

"Suppose you belonged to a conspiracy in which hundreds like you risked their heads, and then suppose a police agent had discovered your plot, knew the principal conspirators, and was in a fair way to bring them all to the block, would you sacrifice them to any scruples respecting him?"

"No; I should conceive myself justified in keeping him prisoner until every trace of the conspiracy had been destroyed and every man put on his guard—I should, in fact, take care of their safety—but nothing could make me consent to murder him, even to ensure the success of my cause."

"This man will never join us," said Captain Cassone to the General in an under tone; "he shrinks from bloodshed like a woman."

"He's a dreamer!" replied the General.

A dreamer they all thought him—even Adrienne—because he wished to keep his conscience unsullied amidst the conflict of politics; a dreamer they thought him because he never left out of sight the moral aspects of all political questions!

When the guests departed, Armand as usual stayed behind, to have a little private chat with Adrienne and the General. "Were you serious, M. de Fayol, in what you said about the necessity of never under any circumstances shedding blood?"

"Perfectly serious."

The General was thoughtful for some minutes; at last he said:—"What will you say of me when I tell you that I was a party to Marchand's fate?"

"You?—impossible!"

"You appear thunderstruck. It is true. I wish to show you how sometimes cruel necessities will occur which force your hand to violence."

Armand was agitated and curious. The General told him the whole story of the Agent and his duel with Colonel Delamare, and wound up with asking him whether his views were now changed?

"It was a duel," said Armand, "and, although a forced duel, still it was

not an assassination; but even that is repugnant to my feelings. My opinion, however, remains the same. Nothing can justify assassination. No cause remains sacred if it be stained with blood."

"I begin to think you are right," said Adrienne.

He looked down upon her to thank her for the sentiment. Their eyes met; they had often met before; but this time there was a light in them which rendered their meaning intelligible to each other—and that meaning was love! Armand went home in a fever.

Adrienne passed a sleepless night in tears.

OUR FOREIGN MINISTER.

"Confound all Frenchmen!" our wise Fathers said.
That ancient wisdom shared by Whigs we see,
Who in audacious terror, trembling, made
A minister of—MARLOT-OGLEBY!

VIVIAN UNMASKED.

I CANNOT conceive by what fatal error editorial that fellow Vivian obtained access to the *Leader*. You do not know him as well as I do, or it would not have been. I deny all he says, and indeed more; and I protest against his false representation of the Englishman going forth to Europe uncontradicted.

It is not true that men have ceased to write. I might appeal in proof to my own manuscripts of the last twenty years; but I wait till I can find a publisher, and then the world will see from any of those productions whether some poor abilities do not remain. Indeed it is not owing to want of abilities in us that the public is defrauded, but to a cause described some twenty years ago—the "False Medium," and I know well enough that even the discoverer of that adamant barrier overlooked one important fact. Vivian enumerates a host of writers who find access to the public, all ladies, and therefore charming and lovely, no doubt. He implies that his merits are overlooked by the Murrays and Longmans, the Bentleys and Colburns, the Smith and Elders, and the Chapman and Halls: enterprising publishers, unquestionably, and intelligent; but does he forget that *they are men*? That is the secret. The publisher's room is sacred to quiet and tête-à-têtes: a blushing maiden enters with a manuscript, surprising Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans alone, and we know the result. The evil points out the remedy: authors, frustrated by the False Medium, should establish a true medium—should set up a publisheress; and then let Vivian do his worst.

As for his attempt to inveigle women back to dumplings and tambour!—Repeal the Polka!—Restore the Heptarchy! No, thank Heaven, we are not going back to the days when the question asked before banns was, whether a young woman could make a shirt and a pudding. Because, while the only puddings you had were made by your wife, you had nothing but dough—apple dumplings one Sunday, currant dumplings next Sunday; whereas you now get a pudding for every day in the year. I do not know whence they come, still less their names: one I recognise as coming from Downing-street, and I cannot conceive how Carlyle can attack the native place of "Cabinet puddings." I only conjecture that that person never ate one, or he would know what the Whigs have done for their country: but my wife tells me that they are only seen at genteel tables. As to shirts, they used to cost much more and be much worse when they were made at home. I remember that, in measuring the wristbands, my first wife always confounded my knees with my wrists, and the collar used to scratch the corners of my eye. There has been a great improvement, both in make and price, since they were made by distressed needlewomen; and I cannot imagine why Mr. Sidney Herbert brutally proposes to suppress that helpless class. I know it is much better since that class was invented. When I was courting my first wife, she was always sewing, and when I tried to insinuate her lips round to mine, she used to say she was "busy"; and then she poked her needle over her shoulder into my cheek. Whereas, in courting my second, there were no such hindrances. All the work of stitching and crying is now done by the distressed needlewomen, who are paid for it, which gives additional employment for a class of the community. And so our darlings are the freer to do all the rest.

The wildest of all Vivian's assertions is that women can't write good letters. Not to him, I suppose. "When Julia writes to me," he says. I don't believe Julia ever did write to him. But I join issue with him on every point. "Do we admire the composition of our aunts?" he asks. I boldly declare that we do. My aunt will match Vivian any day. But the fact is that the dulness of this fellow is inconceivable. I happen to know that he does receive letters from the most able female pens; but then, perhaps, the coxcomb knows that he could not venture to produce them. The force of style which I have seen in letters addressed to him must have gone to his conscience. I dare him to deny the "stops."

Ah! by the way, if women can't write letters, how is it that they write books so readily, and cut him out of the market?

"Julia," he says, "writes to me four crossed pages of note paper,"—meaning you to understand that Julia writes tenderly—that he receives his love letters with the rest of us. And then the fellow is simple enough to give us a sample of one. "She once wrote thus [—once wrote!—] 'Poor M— breathed his last on Friday—his family in such distress,—mind you take care Pincher has his cat's meat regularly.'" That is the sort of love-letter he gets. Now if it were fair to produce literature of that order, I could — But unfortunately it is not fair. Suffice it to say that for delicacy and animation of style, Madame de Sevigné herself could not surpass—nor for force and clearness, Lady Mary Wortley—nor for impassioned tenderness, Heloise —

But it really is awkward to deal with this subject, where one's own experience is hampered by considerations of reserve.

Or I might cite examples, not only from the letters of —

I find it quite impracticable to pursue this theme, which is a pity, as it would be so easy to refute Vivian. Unluckily it can be of no use to dare him to look into his own experiences—that is clear.

And then as to letters *not* love-letters—have we not letters with every name in the sweet saints' kalender, from Abigail to Zoe, on every subject of charity and kindness, from blankets to watchmaking? Always direct, full, and cordial. The secret is, that women do think less of the manner than of the matter, and most of the motive that stirs them. They talk with the pen, as they would talk with their lips—bless those soft instruments of persuasion! They do not, as men will, send you essays, or statements, or manifestoes; but the language is such as goes with the kind, dear, simple countenance,—perchance with a caress; the writing carries with it the silver sound,—and if you can remember any stops but the one which stops the breathing words, Heaven help you!

I'll tell you what:—No, I won't; for if you do not guess it for yourself, there is no use in telling you.

FLOSIAN.

MY POETS.

I lived with the great poets evermore,
Yet evermore I felt their sway grow less:
First Byron wrought in me a deep distress;
Then Shelley made me weep, smile, love, adore,
And, feeling as he felt, I learnt to see
What grace, what poesy, what wisdom crown'd
The mystical sweet spirit and profound
Of the melodious seer of Galilee.
But now these poets speak not; silent now
Their old and magisterial command;
Shakspeare must soothe my age, for Spenser's brow
I have no crown, who love not Fairyland.
Two Poets are there only whom I know,
Goethe the strong, the strong and sweet George Sand.

M.

CHILDHOOD.

Ah! sweet days of my youth!
Are ye vanish'd for aye?
O Beauty! O Truth!
Did ye die in your May?

I was young, I was young,
When the clouds spake of God,
When the trees as they swung,
Seemed to nod to his nod.

When the summer shook balm
From her blue glowing wings,
When the sunsets slept calm
In their purple, like kings.

When the rainbow stood up
Like a thing strangely born,
And I drank of the cup
From the red lips of morn.

I was young, I was young,
When I fled thro' the wood,
While the little birds sung,
And the world seemed so good.

How I laugh'd as I sped
By the river's green marge,
How I lifted my head
When my heart grew too large.

How the cuckoo would sing
As she flew down the breeze,
Mid the odours of spring
And the rustle of trees.

O! phantom-like bird,
Full of love, full of awe,
When the ear often heard
But the eye never saw.

Then the colours that stray'd
On the roof, on the wall,
Turn'd the room where I play'd
To a magical hall.

Then I slept in the grass,
Lull'd in dreams of the skies,
And sweet angels would pass
Raining light from their eyes.

Then I call'd, then I cried,
To these sons of the blest,—
But they smil'd when I sigh'd,
And past on to their rest.

Ah! 'tis over; but, still,
When I feel like a child,
From the lake, from the hill,
From the wood and the wild,

From the cloud and the bird,
From the trees and the flowers,
Come the voices I heard
In the bright morning hours.

And the birds sing again
As in childhood they sung,
And in heart and in brain
I am young—I am young.

M.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.—A return has been made to the House of Commons showing the number of immigrants and liberated Africans admitted into each of the British West India colonies, and the places whence they were introduced, for each year since the abolition of slavery. As far as known, there have been introduced, up to the end of 1849, into Jamaica, 14,519 persons; Trinidad, 13,356; British Guiana, 39,043; St. Vincent, 11,977; Grenada, 14,701; Antigua, 10,751; Mauritius, 106,638. The total number of immigrants into the West Indies, exclusive of intercolonial emigration, which took place to a great extent, was 179,223, of whom 128,000 emigrated from the East Indies alone.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—On and from the 1st of June next registered letters will be forwarded through London on Sundays. At present they cannot be forwarded from country post-offices on Saturday nights, because the registration-fee is prepaid in money, and not by stamps. After the 1st of June next the registration-fee must still be prepaid in money by the public, but postmasters will be compelled to affix stamps of the value of the fee to each registered letter. In all other cases postmasters are strictly prohibited from affixing stamps to letters for the public.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY.

There have been extensive operations in the Home Funds this week, but prices have not ranged very differently from those of last week, notwithstanding the excitement which has still prevailed to some extent respecting our relations with France. We noticed in our edition of Saturday that the depression occasioned by the recall of the French Ambassador had then in some measure passed away, and that Consols had improved about 1 per cent. upon the prices of the day before. The market opened on Monday with the improvement fully sustained, but slight fluctuations occurred throughout the day, occasioned by various rumours respecting our differences with the French Government, Consols declining successively at the rate of about 1 per cent. On Tuesday they were more buoyant, as the rumours from Paris became more satisfactory, and an advance of about 1 per cent. occurred, and was maintained to the close. On Wednesday, however, they again declined a fraction, occasioned by the speculators, who had bought at 95 to 95½ during the gloom of Friday, urging sales at 96 and 96½, being glad to realize a profit of 1 per cent. upon their transactions. Yesterday there was, from the commencement of business, a slight improvement again. Consols realized 96 throughout a great part of the day, but they closed at 95½ for money and account. This decline was the effect of reports circulated by the Bear speculators, which only obtained, however, a momentary credence. This morning the market is quiet, and rather heavy.

The range of quotations during the week in the principal English securities have been as follows:—Consols, 95 to 95½; Reduced Three per Cents, 94½ to 95; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents 96½ to 97; Long Annuities, 84 to 85; Bank Stock, 206 to 207; India Stock, 267 to 268; Ditto Bonds, 87s. to 90s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 67s. to 70s. prem.

A considerable amount of business has been done in Foreign Stocks in the early part of the week, especially in Peruvian, Mexican, Russian, Spanish, and Dutch, at an improvement in prices. With respect to Mexican Bonds, intelligence has been received from Mexico that a project of law is now before the Legislature of the country which would effect an arrangement, affording absolute security to the Bondholders, and which there was every reason to believe would be fulfilled in all its parts. The Bondholders are urged to support the project as one eminently calculated to promote their interests, while it would establish the credit of Mexico. These Bonds have been done at 31 to 32; Peruvians, 77 to 78; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 95½ to 96; ditto Scrip 24 to 25; Spanish Three per Cents, 37½ to 38; ditto Five per Cents, 17 to 18; Dutch Four per Cents, 85 to 86; ditto Two-and-a-half per Cents, 59½ to 60; Brazilian, 87½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 33.

The price of gold continues dearer in Paris than in London, the premium being 23 per mille, and the exchange at short 25 65. At Hamburg it is the same as in London, the price being 4 35, and the exchange 13 10½.

The state of the foreign Bourses has been much more settled than might have been expected, even that of Paris, where the funds were quite recovered from the depression of last week, occasioned by the misunderstanding with England.

There has been a decided improvement in the Railway Share Market this week. Great Westerns have been done at 55, an advance of fully £1 per share; Brighton, 10s. higher; Leeds and Bradford, 10s.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, £1; Midland, Bristol, and Birmingham, 10s.; South-Western, 10s.; and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10s. per share. The business actually done, however, has been limited.

The Corn Market has not maintained the advance of last week. It has been dull both in Mark-lane and the country, and wheat has declined about 2s. per quarter.

The Produce Market has been in a more active state; sugar, coffee, rice, and indigo have all been in great request, the last prices of which have been fully maintained, and in some instances advanced upon. Tea is an exception to this improvement. The sales have gone off heavily, at a reduction of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on some of the finer descriptions.

The markets for manufactures are, upon the whole, dull. In the Manchester market cotton yarns have sold pretty well at prices of a decidedly upward tendency;

but this is not considered altogether satisfactory. Calicoes have also been in considerable demand for the foreign trade. But the home trade houses have bought very sparingly, and at drooping prices. In the Yorkshire woollen cloth markets there has been a marked depression. Foreign orders, however, keep the mills mostly going full time, though prices are low. The complaints are mainly confined to the home trade. The wool market is unaltered. "There is no inclination," it is observed, "by the manufacturers to purchase more than they require for immediate use."

SATURDAY.

Consols closed yesterday evening at a slight depression, occasioned by the report of the attempted assassination of the King of Prussia. The last quotations were 95½ to 96, at which prices they were opened this morning, with a quiet market.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The average price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 31st day of May, 1850, is 24s. 9½d. per cwt.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th of May, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued 29,963,005	Government Debt, 11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 2,984,900
	Gold Coin and Bullion .. 15,753,198
	Silver Bullion 209,877
£29,963,005	£29,963,005

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital, 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead-weight Annuity) .. 14,992,170
Reserve .. 3,109,812	Other Securities .. 9,746,392
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .. 6,764,415	Notes .. 10,491,480
Other Deposits .. 9,582,999	Gold and Silver Coin .. 668,075
Seven-day and other Bills .. 1,190,891	
£35,301,117	£35,301,117

Dated May 23, 1850. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(Closing Prices.)

Bank Stock	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
3 per Ct. Red ..	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
3 p. C. Con. Ans.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 p. C. An. 1726.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 p. Ct. Con. Ac.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 p. Ct. Con. An.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New 5 per Cts.	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Long Ans. 1850.	267½	267½	267½	267½	267½	267½
Ind. St. 10 p. Ct.	87	90	90	87	87	87
Ditto Bonds ..	70	70	70	70	70	67 p
Ex. Bills, 1000f.	70	70	70	70	70	67 p
Ditto, 500f.	70	70	70	70	70	67 p
Ditto, Small	70	70	70	70	70	67 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(Last Official Quotation during the Week ending Friday Evening.)

Austrian 5 per Cts. ..	Mexican 5 per Ct. Acc. 31½
Belgian Bds. 4½ p. Ct. ..	Small .. 31½
Brazilian 5 per Cts. ..	Neapolitan 5 per Cts. ..
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cts. 51½	Peruvian 4½ per Cts. 76½
Chilian 6 per Cts. ..	Portuguese 5 per Cts. ..
Ecuador Bonds .. 3½	4 per Cts. 33½
Danish 3 per Cts. ..	Annuities ..
Dutch 2½ per Cts. .. 56½	Russian, 1822, 5 p. Cts. ..
4 per Cts. .. 85½	Span. Actives, 3 p. Cts. 17½
French 5 p. Cts. at Paris 82 90	Passive .. 3½
3 p. Cts. May 22 55 75	Deferred ..

SHARES.

Last Official Quotation for the Week ending Friday Evening

RAILWAYS.	BANKS.
Caledonian .. 84	Australasian ..
Edinburgh and Glasgow .. 27	British North American ..
Eastern Counties .. 7½	Colonial ..
Great Northern .. 7	Commercial of London .. 23
Great North of England .. 219	London and Westminster .. 26½
Great S. & W. (Ireland) .. 32	London Joint Stock ..
Great Western .. 55½	National Provincial ..
Hull and Selby .. 95	Provincial of Ireland ..
Lancashire and Yorkshire .. 37½	Union of Australia ..
Lancaster and Carlisle .. 53	Union of London ..
London, Brighton, & S. Coast .. 80½	
London and Blackwall .. 4	
London and N.-Western .. 103½	
Midland .. 34	
North British .. 7½	
South-Eastern and Dover .. 74	
South-Western .. 61½	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick .. 13½	
York and North Midland .. 17	
East and West India .. 142	
London .. 120	
St. Katharine .. 81	

GRAIN, Mark-lane, May 24.

Wheat, R. New .. 38s. to 40s.	Maple .. 28s. to 29s.
White .. 40 .. 42	White .. 24 .. 25
Old .. 41 .. 43	Boilers .. 25 .. 28
White .. 42 .. 44	Beans, Ricks .. 25 .. 27
Fine .. 41 .. 44	Old .. 33 .. 34
Superior New .. 44 .. 46	Indian Corn .. 23 .. 30
Rye .. 23 .. 24	Oats, Feed .. 16 .. 17
Barley .. 19 .. 20	Fine .. 17 .. 18
Malt .. 23 .. 24	Poland .. 18 .. 19
Malt, Ord. .. 46 .. 48	Fine .. 19 .. 20
Fine .. 48 .. 50	Potato .. 16 .. 17
Peas, Hog .. 26 .. 27	Fine ..

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

WEEK ENDING MAY 18.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

Wheat .. 39s. 7d.	Rye .. 21s. 7d.
Barley .. 22 5	Beans .. 25 6
Oats .. 15 5	Peas .. 24 11

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat .. 38s. 6d.	Rye .. 20s. 9d.
Barley .. 22 4	Beans .. 24 3
Oats .. 15 1	Peas .. 25 1

FLOUR.

Town-made .. per sack 37s. to 40s.	
Seconds .. 34 .. 37	
Essex and Suffolk, on board ship .. 30 .. 32	
Norfolk and Stockton .. 28 .. 30	
American .. 20 .. 23	
Canadian .. 20 .. 23	
Wheat Bread, 6½d. the 4lb. loaf. Households, 5½d.	

BUTCHERS' MEAT.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. SMITHFIELD.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef .. 2 4 to 3 0	2 4 to 3 6	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0
Mutton .. 2 6 to 3 6	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0
Veal .. 2 4 to 3 10	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0
Pork .. 2 8 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0	3 4 to 4 0
Lamb .. 4 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 4	4 8 to 5 4	4 8 to 5 4

To sink the offal, per 8lb.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Friday.	Monday.
Beasts .. 615	3571
Sheep .. 10,020	26,230
Cattle .. 347	178
Pigs .. 350	388

PROVISIONS.

Butter—Best Fresh, 10s. to 11s. per doz.	
Carlow, £3 10s. to £3 16s. per cwt.	
Bacon, Irish .. per cwt. 40s. to 50s.	
Cheese, Cheshire .. 46 .. 48	
Derby, Plain .. 46 .. 48	
Hams, York .. 60 .. 70	
Eggs, French, per 120, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.	

HOPS.

Kent Pockets 115s. to 130s.	York Regents per ton 120s. to 140
Choice ditto .. 130 .. 205	Wisech Regents .. 110 .. 120
Sussex ditto .. 112 .. 120	Scotch Reds ..
Farnham do. ..	French Whites .. 40 .. 70

HAY AND STRAW. (Per load of 36 Trusses.)

CUMBERLAND. SMITHFIELD. WHITECHAPEL.	
Hay, Good .. 70s. to 75s.	48s. to 70s.
Inferior .. 55 .. 68	40 .. 48
New .. 0 .. 0	0 .. 0
Clover .. 80 .. 86	60 .. 90
Wheat Straw .. 25 .. 28	21 .. 28

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 21.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—J. Phillips, Upper Bullingham, Herefordshire; first div. of 7s. on Thursday; Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham—J. Houston, late of Whitley, Yorkshire, hotelkeeper; first div. of 5s. any day on and after the 22nd of May; Young, Leeds.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. G. Ceely, Poplar, licensed carman.

BANKRUPT.—A. A. SUTTERBY, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, grocer, to surrender June 3, 1850; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbott, New Inn, for Mr. Watson, Wisbeach; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—J. TAYLOR, High-street, Shadwell, and Salmon-lane, Limchouse, cheesemonger, May 27, 1850; solicitor, Mr. Stoddart, Racquet-court, Fleet-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street—J. URRY, Porter, brewer, May 28, June 29; solicitor, Mr. Low, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street—J. MOORE, Moore-street—E. D. BUSCHER, Piccadilly, coachbuilder, May 28, June 29; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-street, Mansion House; official assignee, Mr. Bell, Coleman-street—J. WOOLNUGH, otherwise J. L. WOOLNUGH, Chediston, Suffolk, cattle-dealer, May 31, June 28; solicitors, Messrs. White and Barrett, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. B. Halesworth, Sussex; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street—G. B. ABSOLOM, Portsmouth, coal-merchant, June 3, 1850; solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Son, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street; and Mr. Devereux, Portsmouth; official assignee, Mr. Canner, Birch-lane, Colindale, W. MILES, Woolpoles, Herefordshire, bark-merchant, May 30, June 35; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and James, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham—T. BAILEY, Gloucester, saddler, June 5, 1850; solicitor, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol—T. HARFORD, Plymouth, mercer, June 11, 1850; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Herman, Exeter.

DIVIDENDS.—June 11, J. Shelford, Standon, Hertfordshire, butcher—June 11, G. Stone, Colchester, grocer—June 11, J. Sydenham, Poole, Dorsetshire, printer—June 14, E. Wolsey, Wexham, Norfolk, corn merchant—June 13, W. Yonge, Strand, watchmaker—June 7, J. I. Winstanley, King William-street, hosier—June 11, W. Chittenden, Farlington-place, and Church-street, Fiddington, draper—June 13, J. Burr, New Turnstile, High Holborn, and Old-road, St. Pancras, builder—June 13, A. Watta, Berners-street, printer—June 13, W. Willis, Trowbridge, wool broker—June 11, J. W. Dyer, Myddelton-street, Clerkenwell, cheesemonger—June 11, T. Johnston and W. Bevern, Henrietta-street, Westminster, tailors—June 11, J. B. Balcome, late of Cannon-street, sharebroker—June 11, J. N. Hervey, Brick-lane, Old-street, St. Luke's, ironfounder—June 11, C. Vyse, Ludgate-street, strawbonnet maker—June 11, B. K. Frankish, Scarborough, joiner—June 12, J. Jones, jun., and T. Oakes, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironmasters.

CERTIFICATES.—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting—June 12, W. Sheward, Norwich, pawnbroker—June 12, J. Worseldine, Cambridge, upholsterer—June 13, W. M. Hartridge, Woodbridge, Suffolk, grocer—June 13, D. Holtum, sen., and D. Holtum, jun., Westbeare, near Canterbury, wheelwrights—June 13, J. W. Hickling, Montague-cloze, Southwark, wharfinger—June 13, E. P. Croft, Lansdowne-villas, Brompton, and Haymarket, tavern keeper—June 11, J. Jardine, Dartford, linen-draper—June 11, W. H. Swinton, South-street, Finsbury, merchant—June 12, T. Lewis, Exeter, bootmaker.

SEVERAL SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. B. Cunningham, Edinburgh, surgeon, May 27, June 17—W. B. Walker, late of Edinburgh, merchant, May 27, June 17—R. Kerr, Glasgow, power loom cloth manufacturer, May 27, June 24.

Friday, May 24.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.—J. Gilmore, Hawthorn-grove, Durham, whiting manufacturer; first and final div. of 10d. on Saturday, May 25, or any subsequent Saturday; Mr. Baker, Newcastle upon Tyne—J. E. Tothunter, Darlington, bookseller; first div. of 4s. on Saturday, May 25, or any subsequent Saturday;

Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—T. Carter, Reading, Jeweller; second and final div. of 14d. on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; **Mr. Groom**, Abchurch-lane—G. Fielding, Thame, ironmonger; second and final div. of 1d. on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; **Mr. Groom**, Abchurch-lane—W. C. Streetfield, Cornhill, director of the General Maritime Insurance Company; first and final div. of 6d. (on the new proof), on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays; **Mr. Groom**, Abchurch-lane—C. Robertson, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, master mariner; first div. of 1s. 4d., any Wednesday; **Mr. Whitmore**, Basinghall-street—S. Strong, Watling-street, cigar manufacturer; first div. of 2s., any Wednesday; **Mr. Whitmore**, Basinghall-street—B. Gold, Bishopsgate-street, Whitmore, stationer; first div. of 1s. 9d., any Wednesday; **Mr. Whitmore**, Basinghall-street—S. Ward, Sheffield, architect; first div. of 1s. 11d., on Saturday, May 25, or any subsequent Saturday; **Mr. Freeman**, Sheffield—J. Bridgeford, Sheffield, printer; first div. of 3s. on Saturday, May 25, or any subsequent Saturday; **Mr. Freeman**, Sheffield—J. C. Simpson, Sheffield, pawnbroker; second div. of 3s. 4d. (and 2s. on new proof), on Saturday, May 25, or any subsequent Saturday; **Mr. Freeman**, Sheffield—J. Crowther, Huddersfield, cornmill; third and final div. of 4d., any Thursday; **Mr. Freeman**, Leeds—J. and B. Smith, Kirkstall, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers; first and final div. of 9d. (together with 2s. 6d. on separate estate of J. Smith), any Thursday; **Mr. Freeman**, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS—W. CARMALE, Romsey, Hampshire, baker, to surrender June 5 and 28; solicitor, Messrs. Bown and Son, Chancery-lane, official assignee, **Mr. Stansfeld**—E. PARKES, Canterbury, shot manufacturer, June 5 and 28; solicitor, Messrs. Lawrence and Pless, Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, **Mr. Stansfeld**—J. TOMLIN, Finchley-common, licensed victualler, May 30, July 13; solicitors, Messrs. Martineau and Read, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn; official assignee, **Mr. Pennell**, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, W. E. ELLY, Horspath, Oxfordshire, butcher, June 13, July 11; official assignee, Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Bedford-row; official assignee, **Mr. Johnson**, Basinghall-street—J. WELCH, Westbury, Wiltshire, innkeeper, June 4, July 2; solicitors, Messrs. Tilson, Squance, Clarke, and Morrice, Coleman-street; and Messrs. Wills and Burridge, Shaftesbury, Wiltshire; official assignee, **Mr. Groom**, Abchurch-lane—W. VARNAM, Bostock, Leicestershire, draper, June 10, July 8; solicitors, **Mr. Dabbs**, Atherstone, and **Mr. Hodgson**, Birmingham; official assignee, **Mr. Christie**, Birmingham—W. THRELFALL, Addingham, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, June 4 and 25; solicitors, **Mr. Simpson**, Leeds; and **Mr. Middleton**, Leeds; official assignee, **Mr. Hope**, Leeds—W. HAGUE, Manchester, small ware dealer, June 10, July 1; solicitor, **Mr. Atkins**, Manchester; official assignee, **Mr. Pott**, Manchester—W. MEADOWCROFT, Rochdale, cotton spinner, June 13, Manchester; official assignee, **Mr. Atkinson**, Manchester—W. BATES, South Shields, builder, June 4, July 1; solicitors, **Mr. Medcalf**, North Shields; and **Mr. Brignal**, Durham; official assignee, **Mr. Wakley**, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DIVIDENDS—June 21, J. Patching, Henfield brewer—June 14, J. I. Winstanley, King William-street, hosiery—June 11, Christie, Vauxhall-walk, and Broad-street, Lambeth, timber merchant—June 14, E. Nairne, Warrford-court, stockbroker—June 14, W. C. Paul, Romford, sheep salesman—June 14, W. R. Piggott, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, carpet warehouseman—June 19, W. Randall, Bath, bootmaker—June 17, H. and J. Davis, Chalford, clothiers—June 11, J. W. Jeffries and J. Meek, Liverpool, merchants—June 11, W. Williams, sen., Prescott, coal proprietor—June 19, S. Hignett, Middle, Shropshire, maltster—June 25, S. Walker, Birmingham, and A. and J. Walker, Philadelphia, merchants—June 25, T. Cox and T. Whiles, Hanley, Staffordshire, drapers.

CERTIFICATES—To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—June 14, T. B. Cousens, Wimbach, shipbuilder—June 14, J. Starkey, Old-street, St. Luke's, carpenter—June 18, S. Parkhouse, Coventry, iron medicine for horses—June 18, T. Bretherton, Birmingham, liver-stable-keeper—June 21, W. Walker, Mansfield, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Makay, Brora, Sutherlandshire, merchant, June 4 and 22.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst. in Eaton-terrace, the Lady Caroline King, of a daughter.
On the 20th inst., at Binfield, Berkshire, the wife of Alfred Caswall, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst., at Goldington-hall, Bedfordshire, the lady of William K. Browne, Esq., of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Notting-hill, the wife of Robert Whitworth, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., in Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park, the wife of Mr. Henry Wordsworth, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at Yates-court, Kent, the wife of Hughes F. Ingram, Esq., of a son and heir.
On the 20th inst., the wife of Edmund Charles Curry, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Fawcett-field, near Taunton, the wife of W. G. Villiers Villiers, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at 21, Connaught-square, the wife of Dr. Lawrence, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Clinton George Dawkins, Esq., her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late J. T. Roberts, Esq.
On the 18th inst., at All Saints' Church, West Ham, William Kemble Wackerbarth, Esq., of Upton, in the county of Essex, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late J. Batger, Esq., of Stratford-green, in the same county.
On the 9th inst., at St. Peter's, Walworth, Mr. Henry Russell Chalmers, Manor-terrace, Sutherland-square, to Ann Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Medley, Esq., North Brixton.
On the 7th inst., at Florence, at the British Legation, Marquis Manneli Riccardi, to Christine, third daughter of the late William Reader, Esq., of Banghurst-house, Hants.
On the 16th inst., at Barrow, Cheshire, William Chas. Yates, late Captain Royal Dragoons, to Charlotte Moyson, only daughter of the Reverend John Clerk, M.A., rector of Barrow.
On the 16th inst., at St. Michael's, Piccadilly, Charles James Welsh, Esq., of Pinehill, Essex, to Henrietta, widow of the late Captain Carmichael, of her Majesty's 3rd Foot (or Buffs), and daughter of the late Major Irwin Maling, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, Bengal.
On the 18th inst., at St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill, Samuel, eldest son of the late Samuel Meredith, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, to Harriet, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Denham, Esq., of Regent-street, and relict of the late John Frederick Bird, Esq., of Brixton.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at 64, Oxford-street, in her twentieth year, Adelaide only daughter of J. D. Harding, Esq., the beloved wife of Henry Hamilton Cafe, Esq., universally regretted—leaving a son only twenty days old.
On the 20th inst., in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, Allen Bilsard, Esq., aged 63.
On the 14th inst., at Grove-house, Folkestone, the Reverend John Clark, after two hours' illness.

On the 11th inst., at Malaga, whilst on a cruise in his yacht, in the Mediterranean, George Clarke, Esq., of Wyndham-house, Brighton, in the 63rd year of his age.
On the 18th ult., in Madeira, Robert Leigh Pemberton, Esq., aged 24, second son of Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., of Russell-square.
On the 8th inst., at Naples, William Robertson, Esq., W.S., of Great King-street, Edinburgh.
On the 16th inst., in Pall-mall, Sir William Kay, Bart., of East Sheen, Surrey.
On the 16th inst., in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Louisa, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett, K.H., of the 46th Regiment.
On the 15th inst., in London, Major James Palmer, late Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, aged 70.
On the 18th inst., at the East India College, Haileybury, Mrs. Jeffrey, widow of the late Lord Jeffrey.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK, Incorporated by Charter, 17th September, 1849, for receiving deposits at interest, discounting bills, making advances on improved securities, granting cash credits, and transacting every other description of banking business on the SCOTISH SYSTEM, -16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

The Directors have the satisfaction to announce, that they have opened a Branch of the Royal British Bank in the Strand (No. 429, corner of Agar-street), and another at Lambeth (No. 77, Bridge-road), and are about to open one at Islington, near the Angel.

Arrangements are also in progress for Branches in the Borough of Southwark, at Limehouse, and Paddington.

The hours of public business are from nine a.m. to four p.m. daily.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Three per cent. will be credited daily on all deposits for six months, of one pound and upwards, and the interest paid monthly, or accumulated half yearly, at the option of the depositor, for every sum not then drawn, and which in such cases will, for the next period of six months, form together an increased principal sum bearing interest at three per cent.—and if not then drawn, be again accumulated as the above for the next half-yearly period, and so on progressively, compounding the interest half-yearly. But in any particular case of need, the Directors will, if the circumstances justify an exception from their rules, repay any part or the whole of the deposit.

The Directors having by their Charter the peculiar privilege of gradually increasing the capital, will, when new shares are being allotted, give preference, after the existing shareholders, to depositors who may wish to become proprietors, according to the priority of their applications, allowing, until a dividend be declared, three per cent. interest on all deposits set apart for shares. In accordance with the original purpose of the Institution, and of the early promise of its promoters, viz., to endeavour to make the proprietary body as numerous as possible, and the corporation, as far as the law will permit, a society for banking on the principles of a mutual benefit association, the shareholders will have a preference in the enjoyment of such benefits as the Bank can legitimately afford.

Special Deposits, for shorter or longer periods than six months, will be received on such terms as may be arranged in each particular case.

DRAWING OR CURRENT ACCOUNTS—One per cent. interest, reckoned from day to day, will be allowed on all balances constant for six months of £100 and upwards; and two per cent. on all such balances exceeding £200; but the permanent maintenance of any balance will not be insisted on when the party has not also a discount account.

Cash Credit Accounts will be granted to respectable parties on personal security, or such guarantees as may be satisfactory to the Bank. A commission of one per cent., half-yearly, will be charged on the amount of the credit; but interest (five per cent. per annum) will be debited on the balance only of actual cash from time to time drawn out by the party, after deduction of the sums paid in. To Shareholders the commission on cash credits will be but a half per cent. half-yearly.

All Accounts will be balanced half-yearly. Official Receipts will, on the one hand, be given to customers for all sums paid in, and their Cheques, on the other, will be preserved by the Bank till the succeeding half-yearly balance, when the accounts will be certified, and the vouchers exchanged, except in cases where parties may specially wish for a different arrangement.

Advances or Loans on Promissory Notes with marketable securities readily convertible, will be made at rates proportioned to the nature and value of the security in each case.

Discounts of Bills of Exchange will be made at the rates of the day; but only to parties having drawing accounts, and keeping balances of not less than one-fourth of the amount of their discounts.

All Bills for Discount must be lodged daily before 12 noon, and not called for till after 2 p.m.

Remittances will be made to, and Bills collected in any place in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or on the Continent of Europe, where there is a Bank; as also in America, the West Indies, India, and China.

Dividends, &c., will be received for Shareholders or Customers without charge.

No fee nor gratuity will be allowed to be received from a customer or applicant by any one in the Bank's employment.

Forms of Application from Shareholders or Depositors, for new shares, or from parties desirous to open Accounts, will be supplied at the Bank, or sent by post to any who may require them.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.
16, Tokenhouse-yard, April 19th, 1850.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The acknowledged efficacy of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, by the continued series of Testimonials which have been sent to, and published by, the proprietor for nearly twenty years, has rendered this medicine the most popular of the present age; and, in corroboration of which, the following extract of a letter, written by John Molard Wheeler, Esq., Collector of Customs, Jamaica, having been handed by his brother, at Swindon, to Mr. Prout for publication will fully confirm—

"I know you have never had occasion to take Blair's Pills, but let me emphatically tell you, in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gout, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-allied family, to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy; not only am I personally aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaintances receiving unfailing benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease, they dissipate it altogether; if in a later, they alleviate pain, and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge."

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

Principal Office, No. 11, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

PATRONS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Pangloss.
The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Salsbury, G.C.B.
Sir Frederick G. Fowke, Bart.
Sir George Magrath, K.H.

DIRECTORS.

Swynfen Jervis, Esq., Chairman.
Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, R.N.
William Day, Esq.
Admiral Sir William H. Dillon, K.C.H.
Frederick C. Dodsworth, Esq.
Joseph Holl, Esq.
William King, Esq.

George Goldsmith Kirby, Esq., Managing Director.
Major John Ward, H.E.I.C.S.

TRUSTEES.

Admiral Sir William H. Dillon, K.C.H.
S. Jervis, Esq.
H. U. Thompson, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS.

The London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square.
The London and County Banking Company, Lombard-street.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

H. U. Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
H. S. Illingworth, Esq., Arlington-street.
Henry Hancock, Esq., Harley-street.

LEGAL ADVISERS.

William Hayes, Esq.
Jervis John Jervis, Esq.

This Office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages—

1. Credit upon death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years, upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.

2. In loan transactions, the lender secured against the risk of the borrower going beyond the limits allowed by the Company.

3. Sums assured to become payable at given ages, or death, if previous.

4. Policies indefeasible; fraud alone, not error, vitiating them; and in case the Renewal Premium remain unpaid, the Assurance may be revived at any time within six months, upon satisfactory proof of health and payment of a trifling fine.

5. No extra premium is charged for persons in the Army or Navy, unless in active service.

6. Persons assured in this office are allowed to reside in any place distant more than 33 deg. from the Equator, and to voyage as passengers within the same limits without payment of any additional premium.

7. Immediate Survivorship, and Deferred Annuities granted, and endowments for children and every other mode of provision for families arranged.

Facilities for effecting loans.

All the rates will be found to have been computed as low as is consistent with security.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary and Secretary.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC SANATORIUM, Or, HOME FOR INVALIDS, 14, HARRINGTON-SQUARE, HAMPSHIRE-ROAD, near the Regent's-park.

RESIDENT DIRECTOR.

W. K. Kelly, M.B., late Surgeon to the Hahnemannian Medical Institution and Dispensary.

The Homoeopathic Sanatorium is designed for the reception of patients of the higher and middle classes.

The advantages of such an institution will, it is presumed, commend themselves especially to two orders of persons—to those, namely, who visit the Metropolis for the purpose of consulting medical aid, and to those who labour under tedious and painful maladies for which they have been treated without much avail in their own dwellings.

We may venture to allege in general, without fear of contradiction, that any complicated process, requiring for its successful execution much attention, regular and continuous action, a fit combination of select circumstances, and the skilful use of various appliances, may be best conducted in an establishment formed and arranged for that special purpose. Now, the cure of an inveterate disease is just such a process as we have described; and though possibly it may be brought to a happy issue in the sufferer's usual residence, yet that result is, in many cases, to be worked out only at the cost to both patient and physician of more or less adventitious difficulties, hindrances, discouragements, and proportionate risk of failure.

The Homoeopathic Sanatorium is commodiously situated in a cheerful and improving locality, closely adjoining the Regent's-park. The house is spacious and airy, and supplied with every requisite for curative treatment, both external and internal. The domestic arrangements are under the superintendence of Mrs. Kelly.

TERMS.

For Board, Residence, and Medical Treatment, from Two Guineas to Three Guineas per week.

COMPLAIN NO MORE OF INDIGESTION.

SUFFER NO LONGER FROM LIVER COMPLAINTS.—WALTER TRAVIS, M.D., F.R.S.

Medical-hall, Manchester, having discovered a safe and really effectual remedy for indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, the result of a singularly successful experiment, recently made, and by which he had cured a considerable number of patients, whose cases he had previously considered hopeless, or very doubtful; amongst whom are several individuals of distinction, who are languishing under the withering effects of indigestion and affections of the Liver. He has determined to offer it to the public at the lowest possible charge, and will supply the remedy to persons applying at the Medical-hall for 2s. 6d.; or to parties residing at a distance, it will be forwarded, postage free, with the most complete directions, to any part of the united kingdom, on sending thirty-six postage stamps to Dr. Walter Travis, 90, Travis-street, Manchester.

The following are selected from a great number of testimonials:—

Dr. Guy says, "I have adopted your remedy in several cases of Constipation (Indigestion) which have lately come under my treatment; and also in one very bad case of Liver Complaint, and I am happy to add with the most satisfactory results."

The Rev. B. Southwell, Bradford, writes, having "myself suffered most acutely during the last four years from an affection of the Liver, and an exceedingly bad digestion; I had really thought that even in the present advanced state of medical science there was no radical cure for these complaints; however, from the benefit I have experienced within the past fortnight, I have not the slightest doubt of the entire success of your remedy."

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. 147, for April. Price 6s.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA and THEOLOGICAL REVIEW for April. Price 6s.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER and RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY, No. CLIX., for May. Price 3s. 6d.

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. X., for March. Price 4s.

LECTURES on ART, and POEMS by WASHINGTON ALLSTON. Edited by RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr. 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

LECTURES on SUBJECTS connected with LITERATURE and LIFE. By EDWIN P. WHIFFLE, Author of "Essays and Reviews." 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

LECTURES and ESSAYS. By HENRY GILES. 2 vols. small 8vo. cloth, price 12s.
Contents of Vol. I.:—Falstaff—Crabbe—Moral Philosophy of Byron's Life—Moral Spirit of Byron's Genius—Ebeneser Elliott—Oliver Goldsmith—Spirit of Irish History.
Contents of Vol. II.:—Ireland and the Irish—The Worth of Liberty—True Manhood—The Pulpit—Patriotism—Economics—Music—The Young Musician—A Day in Springfield—Chatterton—Carlyle—Savage—and Dermody.

LOWELL LECTURES, on the APPLICATION of METAPHYSICAL and ETHICAL SCIENCE to the EVIDENCES of RELIGION. By FRANCIS BOWEN, Author of "Speculative Philosophy." 1 vol. imperial 8vo. cloth, price 14s.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS. By EDWIN P. WHIFFLE. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, price 15s.
*These admirable Essays are chiefly selected from "The North American Review."

THE WAR with MEXICO REVIEWED. By ABEL ABBOTT LIVERMORE. Post 8vo., cloth, price 5s.

A TOUR of DUTY in CALIFORNIA; including a Description of the Gold Region; and an Account of the Voyage around Cape Horn. By JOSEPH WARREN REVERE, Lieut. U.S. Navy. 1 vol., post 8vo., with a Map and numerous Plates from Original Designs, price 6s.

THE PROMETHEUS and AGAMEMNON of ÆSCHYLUS. Translated into English Prose. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT (Frank Forrester). Post 8vo., cloth, price 5s.

*Known as a writer of great and versatile powers.... a poet of vivid imagination and vigorous style, a successful novelist, an able and accomplished critic. Mr. Herbert shows extraordinary skill, and has attained success beyond any of his predecessors."—*North American Review*.

WALT and VULT; or, The Twins. Translated from "The Flegeljahre" of JEAN PAUL RICHTER. By ELIZA BUCKMINSTER LEE. Author of "The Life of Jean Paul." 2 vols. 12mo., price 12s.

A MANUAL of MINERALOGY, with 260 Illustrations. Designed for the Use of Schools and Colleges. By JAMES D. DANA. Author of "A System of Mineralogy." 12mo. bound, 7s. 6d.

THE POETS and POETRY of EUROPE, with Selections from their Writings and Biographical Notices. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Royal 8vo., cloth, price 25s.

ROBINSON (CONWAY) an ACCOUNT of DISCOVERIES in the WEST until 1519; and of Voyages to and along the Atlantic Coast of North America, from 1520 to 1573; prepared for the Virginia Historical Society. 8vo., cloth, 16s.

PAULDING (J. K.) the PURITAN and his DAUGHTER. 2 vols. Post 8vo., cloth, 7s. 6d.

HOOKE'S PHYSICIAN and PATIENT. Post 8vo., cloth, 6s. 6d.

TAYLOR'S, F.G.S. (RICHARD COWLING), STATISTICS of COAL; the Geographical and Geological Distribution of Fossil Fuel or Mineral Combustibles employed in the Arts and Manufactures, their Production, Consumption, Commercial Distribution, Prices, Duties, and International Regulations in all parts of the World. With illustrated and coloured maps and diagrams, royal 8vo., cloth, £1 10s.

BALDWIN (THOMAS). A UNIVERSAL PRO-NOUNCING GAZETTEER, containing Topographical, Statistical, and other information of all the important places in the known world, from the most recent and authentic sources, to which is added an Appendix, with a Supplement. Eighth Edition. Post 8vo., bound, 10s. 6d.

HITCHCOCK'S (Professor) GEOLOGY, adapted for the Use of Schools and Colleges. Post 8vo., sheep, 7s. 6d.

MITCHELL'S (O.M.) PLANETARY and STELLAR WORLDS; a Popular Exposition of the great Discoveries and Theories of Modern Astronomy: in a Series of Ten Lectures. Post 8vo., cloth, 8s.

STALLO'S, A.M. (J.B.) GENERAL PRINCIPLES of the PHILOSOPHY of NATURE; with an Outline of some of its recent Developments among the Germans, embracing the Philosophical Systems of SELLING and HEGEL, and OKEN'S System of Nature. 6s.

London: John Chapman, 142, Strand.

On Saturday, June 1, will be published,

THE IMPERIAL CYCLOPEDIA of GEOGRAPHY—The BRITISH EMPIRE, PART II., price 2s. 6d. Issued also in Weekly Numbers, price 8d.

HALF-HOURS with the BEST AUTHORS. PART II., price 6d. Issued also in Weekly Numbers, price 1½d.

PICTORIAL HALF-HOURS. PART I., price 9d. Issued also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d. each.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN. PART XXXIII., price 1s., containing PLYMOUTH, with an Engraving on Steel of Plymouth from Mount Batten, and numerous Engravings on Wood.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, PART XLI., price 1s.
*VOLUME X. is now ready, in cloth boards, price 5s.

RE-ISSUE of the NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA, in Monthly Volumes, cloth, Vol. V., price 5s.

London: Charles Knight, Fleet-street.

This day is published, in 2 vols., post 8vo., cloth, 24s.,
THE SHOE and CANOE; Pictures of Travel in the Canadas, illustrative of Scenery, Colonial Life, &c. By JOHN J. BUGSBY, M.D., Hon. Member of the American Geological Society, and late British Secretary to the Boundary Commission. With 20 engravings on steel, and four maps.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

This day is published, in post 8vo., cloth, 9s.,
TWO YEARS' RESIDENCE in a LEVANTINE FAMILY. By BAYLE ST. JOHN, Author of "Adventures in the Libyan Desert."—Forming the new Volume of Chapman and Hall's Series of Original Works.

"This volume will bear comparison with the very best of its class that have been published in our day—and to no branch of the literature of travel have such lively and striking contributions been lately made, as to our knowledge of the countries of the east."—*Examiner*.

London: Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-Mall, nearly opposite St. James's Palace, DAILY, from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

On the 1st of June will be published, No. 1 of a new Monthly Journal, entitled

THE FREETHINKER'S MAGAZINE and REVIEW of Theology, Politics, and Literature. Edited by Friends of Truth and Progress. Price Twopenny. 32 Pages. London: Published by James Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row.

Just ready,

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LEIGH HUNT. With Reminiscences of Friends and Contemporaries. In Three Volumes, post 8vo., with Three Portraits, price 31s. 6d., in embossed cloth.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Just published,

THE MODERN LINGUIST; or Conversations in English, French, and German; preceded by rules for the Pronunciation of German, a copious Vocabulary, and a selection of familiar phrases, and followed by Models of Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Letters, Notes, Tables of English, French, and German Coins, and of the English and German Weights and Measures. By ALBERT BARTHELS. In square 16mo., neatly bound in cloth, price 3s. 6d.

2. The same work, in ENGLISH and FRENCH, 18mo., bound in cloth, price 2s.
3. The same work in ENGLISH and GERMAN, 18mo., bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.

It has been the aim of the compiler of these works to introduce only such phrases and expressions as refer more exclusively to the current topics of all the day. New Words. Fresh copies are more practically useful to the student and to the traveller than the majority of guide and dialogue books hitherto published.

London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand (removed from Fleet-street).

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

TWELVE THOUSAND VOLUMES PER ANNUM

Is the present rate of increase at

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

28, UPPER KING-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

This supply comprises from Twenty to Two Hundred and Fifty Copies of all the day. New Works. Fresh copies are added daily of Macaulay's England—Layard's Nineveh—Alison's Essays—Curzon's Levant—Browning's Christmas Eve—Bailey's Angel World—The Lives of the Chief Justices—of Chalmers—Southey, &c.—Murray's Andalusia—Modern Painters—Woman in France—Reginald Hastings—The Village Notary—The Caxtons—Margaret Maitland—The Ways of the Hour—Antonina, &c., &c.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

The best and newest works are exchanged weekly, carriage free, in every part of London and its neighbourhood, at Two Guineas per annum. Country Subscription—fifteen vols. all new, or twenty-four vols., six months after publication, Five Guineas per annum. Literary Institutions and Book Societies supplied. A post-office order, payable to Charles Edward Mudie, will secure an immediate supply.

WORKING TAILORS' JOINT STOCK COMPANY, No. 314, OXFORD STREET, near Hanover-square.

The condition to which the Journeymen Tailors of London have been reduced, has lately become well known. The above Company consists solely of Journeymen Tailors, who feel that the work of improvement must depend upon their own efforts. They have, therefore, resolved to place themselves before the Public in the spirit of an equal and honourable competition. While they venture to hope that the circumstances under which they thus ask the support of the Public may entitle them to some share of its patronage in the first instance, they will only hope and seek to maintain that patronage by the fairness of their mode of conducting business, and the excellence of the Articles they shall supply.

The Company guarantees that every Article supplied by it shall be made on the Premises. It will thus be enabled to supply first-rate articles at a price no higher than that which the inferior articles now made at so much misery to the workman under the "sweating system," are supplied by the great houses which encourage that system.

WILLIAM JEFFRIES, Manager.

May 25th, 1850.

THE WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION, 31, CASTLE-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, Opposite the Pantheon.

A few Journeymen Tailors, anxious to rescue themselves and their class from the miseries and degradation consequent on unlimited competition, and from the abuse of the powers of capital as lately exhibited to the public by the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, in his letters on "Labour and the Poor," have resolved to seek a remedy in their own exertions rather than in any parliamentary enactment, and in some system which shall combine their own interest with the interests of other classes of society rather than in that return to old customs now chiefly advocated in the trade, by which the benefit of the master and journeyman (but especially of the former) is sought to be realized at the expense of the consumer.

They have, therefore, united together on the co-operative principle, possessing first-rate talents in the Cutting and Working department, and being supplied by several benevolent gentlemen, with sufficient capital (which they are anxious to pay back on the first opportunity), they have commenced business on extensive premises in Castle-street, Oxford-street, to which the accompanying list of prices of attention is respectfully invited. It will be seen from the latter that they are at once able to compete with the slopeller, whilst realizing a fair profit themselves. They are mutually bound to devote one-third of their net profits to the extension of their numbers. It now rests with the public to stamp their experiment with success by favouring them with a liberal measure of custom, and thereby demonstrate, on an ever-widening scale, that health, prosperity, and moral worth can be secured to the operatives, and cheapness guaranteed to the consumer, by the faithful realization of the brotherly and Christian principle of co-operation. They wish not to injure the trade of any truly "honourable" employer, and venture to hope that all who feel that custom itself ought to have its morality, and who are willing to do what in them lies towards dealing fairly by the operative, will help them by their sympathy, and, as far as possible, by their orders.

All who are friendly to this experiment, and wish it to succeed, should give it all the assistance in their power, and recommend it to others.

LIST OF PRICES.

FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

	£	s.	d.
Best superfine Frock Coat, with Silk Skirt Linings	3	18	0
Super ditto	2	10	0
Best superfine Dress Coat	3	12	0
Super ditto	2	5	0
Superfine Dress Trousers	1	12	0
Super ditto	1	0	0
Superfine Dress Vest	0	18	0
Super ditto	0	12	0
Llama and Beaver Pajamas	2	2	0
Suit of Livery	3	15	0

GENTLEMEN'S OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Clerical and Professional Robes made to Order.

LIST OF PRICES SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO WORKING MEN.

	£	s.	d.
Fustian Jackets	0	11	0
Good ditto Trousers	0	9	0
Ditto ditto Vests	0	6	0
Ditto ditto Coats	0	15	0
Doeskin Trousers	0	14	0
Black Cloth Vests	0	8	0
Ditto Dress Coats	1	15	0
Ditto Frock Coats	2	0	0
Ditto Pajamas	1	10	0

Silk Vests and other Fancy Goods in like proportion.

WORKING-MEN'S OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

N.B.—If purchasers will examine and take into consideration the quality of our workmanship, we pledge ourselves to compete with the Sweaters and Slopellers.

ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES.

Remember the Address,

THE WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION,
31, CASTLE-STREET EAST, OXFORD-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PANTHEON, LONDON.

DISPEPSIA—"a fruitful source of human ill."

Chronic indigestion is most commonly due to errors of excesses in diet; to a mode of living which either habitually overloads the stomach, or which is too rich and stimulating; hence arise gout, biliousness and liver complaints, constipation, spasms, flatulency, and the innumerable disorders of the stomach, cruetive and other skin diseases, &c. For the removal of these and various other maladies resulting from them, Dr. SCOTT'S TABLETS possess unexampled curative powers. This medicine is of delicious flavour, invigorating, alterative, tonic, and pleasantly aperient, and by eradicating any latent tendency to disease restores the body to its pristine health. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. May be procured through all Medicine Vendors. Agents, Rudd and Co., 151, Strand—(sent free by post.)

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (of No. 3, Chepstow-terrace, in the Parish of Kensington, Middlesex), at the Office of Robert Palmer and Joseph Clayton, No. 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, in the City of London; and published by JOSEPH CLAYTON, junr. of and at the Publishing-office, No. 250, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the City of Westminster.—Saratoga, May 25, 1850.